

FEDERAL BUREAU
TO GOVERN CIVIL
AIRLINES URGED

Special Committee Proposes
Commerce Department
Have Charge

SEEKS TO PROMOTE
COMMERCIAL FLYING

Believed Way for America
to Catch Up With
Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Creation of a Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, with broad powers to regulate and promote all civil and commercial flying in the United States, forms the central recommendation of the committee on civil aviation which was appointed by the Department and the American Engineering Council last June to make an exhaustive study of the question. The committee, of which J. Walter Drake, assistant secretary of commerce, is chairman, declares in its report, made available for publication today, that the possibilities which it sees for the development of commercial aviation in the United States can be realized only through a definite and continuing program of government assistance for the industry. The lack of this and of a definite legal status and government control for the industry, it found, have been the chief causes for its failure to keep up with the development in Europe.

In addition to its function of regulating air navigation, including licensing of pilots and inspection of planes, the proposed bureau would be authorized to "develop, establish, or take over and maintain air routes and air navigation facilities."

The provision of essential air navigation facilities, such as present property marked ways for both day and night flying and emergency and terminal landing fields, the committee holds to be a "public responsibility."

Summarizing conditions in the industry, the report declared that, "notwithstanding past and present handicaps, the industry has survived and made progress creditable under the adverse conditions it has encountered. There is no doubt," it added, that "under really favorable conditions its greatest possibilities would be realized."

The committee ascribed to the Government's failure after the armistice to "formulate and put into operation a continuing aviation policy" the fact that the 24 airplane plants in the country in 1915, with a capital investment of more than \$22,000,000, have now shrunk in number to 14 plants, representing capital of about \$4,000,000. While these 14 plants have an estimated annual capacity of 3,000 airplanes, even this rate of production could not be attained in an emergency, the report said, within four to six months.

Other recommendations of the committee on the side of government aid were:

That the Government extend its use of aircraft in non-military activities to all practicable fields.

That Congress authorize a "reasonable" use of army, navy and air forces for commercial aviation.

That the Post Office Department transfer to private operation as rapidly as possible all of its air mail services and turn over to the proposed Bureau of Civil Aeronautics its airway equipment.

That Congress authorize Government purchase of special types of civil aircraft and equipment "designed and built for the industry, under the joint direction" of the government departments concerned.

Suggest Free Bidding

That present restrictions requiring competitive bidding for Government purchase of aircraft be modified to permit "equitable compensation."

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925

Local

Soft Coal Men Plan to Teach Use of Bituminous

Campaign for Senator Butler Opens

Mrs. Barron Bridges Large Experience

Southerners Praise New England Industry

State Reports on Labor

General

British Oppose "Turkish Mosul"

Umbrella an "Elegant Machine"

Founder of Gazette,
1725, to Be Honored

By the Associated Press

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 5

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON

plans to meet William Bradford, eighth, at the Newspaper

club of New York City, Sunday

night, when William Bradford,

who founded New York's first

newspaper, The Gazette, Nov. 8,

1725, will be honored. Mr. Brad-

ford is eighth in descent from Wil-

liam Bradford, while W. H. Rich-

ardson, a bag manufacturer, is

eighth in direct descent from Wil-

liam Rittenbush, William Brad-

ford's partner and paper maker.

By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The change in

Russian policy, following the general

agreement on the Locarno accords,

in Paris, Christian Radovsky, who

has replaced Leonid Krassin as

ambassador in Paris while Mr. Krassin

becomes Soviet representative in Lon-

don, has a special mission which is

not seeking to conceal. On the

contrary, he is openly declaring his

desire to establish a genuine friend-

ship between France and Russia, and

is making appeals, in conversations

with ministers, to the memory of the

old alliance which was particularly

close.

His purpose is to bring Russia

fully back into the comity of nations.

This is a tremendous transforma-

tion in Russian policy, which implies

abandonment of Bolshevik propa-

ganda in France. It does not mean

that it is the business of the Moscow

authorities to call off the French

Communists. It does not even mean

that the Third Internationale will

cease its revolutionary activities

abroad. But the Russian Embassy

would no longer be a center for

agitation.

The Russian Government repudi-

ates responsibility for any agitation.

It is pursuing a diplomatic aim

which was rendered necessary by

Locarno.

At first the Russian tactics were to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Umbrella an "Elegant Machine"

in China Ere Europe Saw One

Public United in Opposition
to Increasing Japan's Navy

Nation Realizes That Future Depends Upon
Economic Development Rather Than Arms—
Admiral Takarabe Defends Estimates

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Nov. 5.—Although not

spectacular, the universal public op-

position to the naval estimates for

new ship construction constitutes

the most conclusive proof yet ad-

vanced that Japan realizes that its

future depends upon economic de-

velopment rather than upon arms

and navies.

Admiral Takarabe's estimates ask

\$25,000,000 to be expended be-

tween 1925 and 1931, on the con-

struction of 25 war vessels totaling

110,000 tons. The Finance Minister

opposes the estimates and is being

backed by the press and the general

public.

Admiral Takarabe's opponents ad-

mit that strategic and competitive

armaments reasons justify such

construction, but insist that Japan

cannot afford it, and that this fact

outweighs those he advances. They

point out that unless Japan devotes

the bulk of its resources to industrial

and educational development it will

have nothing to defend and so will

not need a large navy.

It is possible that Admiral Takarabe

will fight the issue to a finish,

resign and endeavor to wreck the

Kato Ministry, which would consti-

tute an outright test of strength be-

tween the Militarists Party and po-

liticians, but this is not likely to de-

velop, since the public comment

shows the Nation virtually unani-

mously opposed to Admiral Takarabe.

The situation reveals graphically

the alteration in viewpoint that has

come over Japan during recent years.

For half a century Japan has based

its national policy on a strong army

and navy slighting all else in their

path.

The Nation now realizes that sound

economic development is more im-

portant, both for domestic prosperity

and for Japan retaking its place as

a world power.

By Special Cable

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Potatoes

are now arriving from Canada by

the carload, duty paid, because of

American high prices.

The United States Bureau of Ag-

ricultural Economics has just re-

ported that quotations here and in

other chief centers are so high that

Canadian shippers can well afford

to pay the tariff of 50 cents a hun-

dred pounds, and that carlot re-

cipients from Canada already have

become numerous. Within the last

week, most of the potato markets in

the United States have shown a

jump of as much as \$1.75 a hundred-

weight in some cases.

Severe crop damage from frost

has added to the effect of a big de-

ficit in potato production. In many

shipping sections, the report says,

there has been a car shortage. Be-

cause, according to the report, spec-

ulation in potatoes is evidently

going on.

At first the Russian tactics were to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Umbrella an "Elegant Machine"

in China Ere Europe Saw One

SOFT COAL MEN
PLAN TO TEACH
BITUMINOUS USE

Demonstrators Will Show
Consumers How to Re-
place Anthracite

Establishment of an educational

bureau in Boston with approximately

200 demonstrators to teach New En-

gland householders how to burn West

Virginia "smokeless" coal, an effi-

cient, low volatile, bituminous, and

immediately placing on the market

abundant supplies of the fuel at from

\$8 to \$14 a ton, are projects planned

by the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia, whose

directors met today at the Coppleton

Hotel today preliminary to a gather-

ing of about 100 prominent southern

operators here tomorrow.

The step is regarded by members

of the New England Governors' Fuel

Committee as the most important

practical move toward a solution of

the coal problem. It is an under-

standing on the part of smokeless

coal operators to secure the New

England market, which, in view of

the anthracite strike, is regarded as

golden opportunity to gain business.

Out for New Business

Officers of the association were

frank to say that theirs was a strictly

private enterprise planned to benefit

them, but at the same time they test-

ified their willingness to keep the

price at a reasonable figure. Coarse

lump, which will sell for from \$9 to

\$10. A slightly smaller variety will

sell at \$8. Prepared sizes will be re-

tailored at from \$12 to \$14. Prices will

be considerably lower if the Inter-

state Commerce Commission decides

on a lower freight rate.

Officers of the association claim

that "smokeless" fuel, which they

say is neither soft coal nor anthracite,

is half-way between, is superior

to anthracite, with coal's economy

and bituminous as a domestic fuel. Its

properties are such, they say, as

make it the only fuel that can re-

place anthracite. In no sense is it a

substitute, they urge, but a definitely

superior fuel. It is high in carbon

content and leaves about one-fifth

the amount of ashes that anthracite

leaves. There are few clinkers left,

and the finer in size the coal is, the

cleaner it will burn, they say.

All that is necessary to establish

clearly the superior merits of smoke-

less fuel, the directors concluded, is

instruction in its use. To this end,

it has been decided to engage a ca-

pable executive manager, set up a

Boston office, probably in the Boston

Chamber of Commerce building, and

send out a large staff of expert dem-

onstrators. The workers will be at

the service of the Chamber of Com-

merce, the New England Governors' Fuel

Committee and the Massachusetts

State Commission on the Necessaries

of Life, any city or town in New En-

gland, or individual coal distributors.

They will follow the coal into homes

where demonstration is necessary.

Churches and organizations of

many kinds have rallied to support

of the plan which distributes the

burdens of war more equitably than

any that has been proposed and in

removing the incentive of profit will

act to deter self-interest from

pushing the Nation into war.

The only substantial opposition is

that voiced by the American Fed-

eration of Labor, and it is to be

noted that not all labor representa-

tives are in the ranks of the Fed-

eration. The Federation, however, is

herald of the Federation, oppose the

adoption of this plan.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Umbrella an "Elegant Machine"

in China Ere Europe Saw One

PROHIBITION ADVOCATES
SAY THEY OBEY DRY LAW
AS WELL AS DEFEND IT

Prominent Men Answer Wet Insinuations That
"Drys Are Getting Theirs"—Hope to
End Opponents' Cry of "Hypocrite"

MANUFACTURERS RECORD MEETS
CHALLENGE AND REFUTES CHARGES

Loyal Drys Gladly Respond to Publication's Request For
Second Indorsement to Prove "Prohibition Has
Justified Itself"

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5.—The Manufacturers Record,

which recently published hundreds of letters from prominent

men from all over the country showing an overwhelming senti-

ment for prohibition, today, in a follow-up article, answers

insinuations made by opponents of the Volstead Act. The

"doubters" made charges that possibly the men who so vigor-

ously came to the defense of the dry laws in the Record's article

were not strict adherents themselves to the laws of prohibition.

The second article contains scores of letters from these

same men. The writers, leaders in business, professional, edu-

cational, journalistic and religious activities, state emphatically

that they obey the law in private life

as consistently as they defend it

publicly.

The Record is to publish a 32-page

pamphlet under the title, "Slanders

Against Prohibition Refuted," in

which letters in full, editorial and

other comment, will deal with the

recent questionnaires sent out in an

FEDERAL BUREAU
FOR AIR URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the manufacturer for design and development" of aircraft. Government aid should take this form, together with adequate provision for research work in aircraft design and use by the Government departments, and not that of a direct subsidy, which the report opposed as "unwise and unnecessary." In this connection it declared the direct subsidies granted by European governments to civil aviation had not worked to the best interests of the industry.

In the legislation to create the proposed bureau, it was recommended that there be other provision to put air navigation on the same footing as to legal requirements as other forms of transportation. The committee endorsed these and other purposes of the bill which was favorably reported at the last session by the commerce committee of the House.

Ratification by the Senate of the International Air Navigation Convention, drawn up in Paris in 1919, was urged by the committee in order that the United States should not suffer from the restrictions imposed upon non-contracting states in its recognition of a nation's exclusive sovereignty over its air space.

The committee recommended that the Government engage in no non-military flying activities which can be "properly performed by private operation."

That the Government, while carrying on "fundamental research" in aviation, should not compete in the design or construction of civil aircraft, nor "handicap civil aviation by indiscriminate dumping of aeronautical material."

That the Government adopt a policy of facilitating the exportation of commercial aircraft, instead of opposing this as in the past, apprehensive of their use for military purposes.

It was believed the development of such a policy would bring the industry to work gradually to remove the present "lack of public and business confidence and support" and prepare the way for the assistance the committee bespeaks for it from this quarter.

On the side of business support, the report recommends that aircraft underwriters and life and accident insurance companies grant more favorable rates for enterprise of commercial flying. Financial interests were advised to invest in commercial air routes only with full knowledge of the costs involved and the responsibility of the operators.

State Legislation
State governments generally were urged to follow the example of several states which already have authorized by legislation the requirement by municipalities of landing fields and facilities for commercial aviation. In the matter of state regulation for civil aviation the committee declared the lack of uniformity in the several state laws already enacted only worked to its disadvantage in the absence of a federal control law. Although European countries have gone ahead of the United States in

civil aviation, the conditions in this country were decidedly more favorable for its development, the committee said, chiefly because of the customs and other difficulties imposed by the political boundaries there. Despite this, the committee believes Europe's experience shows that "air transportation under suitable conditions may be conducted with a degree of regularity, safety and dispatch sufficient to establish it as an important channel of commerce."

Those serving on the committee of nine with Mr. Drake included J. W. Roe, former president of the Society of Industrial Engineers, vice-chairman; W. F. Durand, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and E. S. Gregg, chief of the transportation division of the Department of Commerce.

RUSSIA SEEKS
CLOSER TIES

(Continued from Page 1)

prevent Germany from coming to a peaceful understanding with the Western powers. It was felt that there would be a Western bloc against Russia. That design was attributed to England. Whether the belief is maintained or abandoned, Russia has imperative need of defeating any potential hostility by cultivating the friendship not only of Germany but also of France.

Apparently England is regarded as a doubtful proposition for the present. It is, however, absurd to assert that the new grouping of powers is to be on racial lines. There is no desire to establish a Latin-Slav union. Certainly it is grotesque to imagine this Latin-Slav union, if it were possible, ranged against England and Germany. The French and British are tightly bound together, and on the other hand, Germany and Russia have close relations.

It is not any such ambitious alignment which is the task of Mr. Rakovsky. Quite simply he has been instructed by Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, to improve both the commercial and diplomatic relations of the two countries in order that the possibility of Russia being permanently squeezed out of the European concert would be obviated.

May Enter League
Mr. Tchitcherin himself asked an interview with Aristide Briand, who sent back word that he would be delighted to see him. The meeting has been postponed for the present, but in the meantime Mr. Rakovsky is fulfilling his task ably.

There are many people who are convinced that, within a relatively short time, Russia will so develop its associations with France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia (Russia is the natural protector of Slav countries), even Rumania, in spite of the difficult Bessarabia question, and Italy, where the Fascist rule has not interfered with Russian recognition, that its admission into the League of Nations will become inevitable.

It is true that temporarily Russia feels some annoyance with England, but its general diplomatic plans do not include any stupid scheme of pitting Latin and Slav races against England. That sort of thing is based on a complete misapprehension of the situation. The mainprison of Russian action is surely the dislike of being left out of a peaceful European reconstruction.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably showers tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer; fresh southwest winds becoming strong Friday.
New England: Partly cloudy, with rain in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Friday rain and warmer in Maine; increasing southwest winds becoming strong late tonight or Friday.

Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany City .. 26 Memphis .. 32
Atlantic City .. 48 Montreal .. 36
Boston .. 42 New Orleans .. 42
Buffalo .. 46 New York .. 42
Calgary .. 74 Philadelphia .. 42
Chicago .. 46 Pittsburgh .. 48
Denver .. 32 Portland, Me. .. 32
Des Moines .. 32 Portland, Ore. .. 36
Eastport .. 24 San Francisco .. 48
Galveston .. 72 St. Louis .. 48
Hatteras .. 60 St. Paul .. 28
Idaho .. 62 Tampa .. 34
Jacksonville .. 62 Tampa .. 34
Kansas City .. 24 Washington .. 44
Los Angeles .. 42

High Tides at Boston
Thursday, 2:26 p. m.; Friday, 3 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

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MRS. BARRON BRINGS LARGE
EXPERIENCE TO SCHOOL BOARDBelieves Mother's Point of View Essential for Proper
Understanding of School Problems—Long Active
in Public Affairs

With a strong conviction that all questions pertaining to the conduct of schools should be studied with clear vision, well-balanced intellect and a sympathetic understanding of children, Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barron, elected Tuesday to the Boston School Committee, is preparing to take up her duties early in January. She declares that she has no pet educational theories to advance, but will work for the education of all children with the same interest and un-

derstanding she has in the education of her own two little daughters, together with that practical understanding attained as a student in college, a practicing lawyer and a leader in legislative activities for the betterment of women and children.



MRS. JENNIE L. BARRON

Mrs. Barron, who is pictured with her two daughters, Irma Ruth (left) and Deborah (right), is the first mother to be a member of the Boston School Committee in 20 years.

derstanding she has in the education of her own two little daughters, together with that practical understanding attained as a student in college, a practicing lawyer and a leader in legislative activities for the betterment of women and children.

First Duty Is to Children
"Men as well as women realize the need of a woman's point of view in administering the schools," she said, "and everyone who has given any thought to the subject must realize the deep responsibility involved in training the plastic minds of thousands of children. Our first duty is to them. Next to them come the teachers, for upon them we must depend in large measure for the results we wish to achieve. It is essential that we do everything we reasonably can to assist them to give the maximum of service to the children we intrust to their care."

Of Russian Jewish parentage, Mrs. Barron is a native of Boston. She was educated in Boston public schools, while she finished a four-year course in Boston University in three years and obtained her bachelor's and master's degrees in Boston.

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dren general care and manage household affairs.

Partnership at Home
She could not possibly do what she does do and has done without the aid of her husband, Mrs. Barron says, stating that in their lives together they carry on their domestic life in the same sort of relationship that they do their business partnership, sharing its responsibilities and cares as well as its pleasures, and taking their turns at its duties.

Mrs. Barron points out that her election places a mother on the School Committee for the first time in 20 years. She thinks that the School Committee should be composed of both men and women, and that they should be there as fathers, as mothers, as well as efficient executives, educators, or business men.

"I think we women are learning how to live more useful and happier lives," she said. "We are developing the finer side of married life. More marriages are real partnerships today than they used to be. Women are learning to use their influence in politics. They see now that government affects every home."

"It mustn't be only the wealthy women who can find time for outside activities without neglecting their homes and children. I helped to organize a neighborhood group of mothers who cannot afford to have maids. We engage a maid to care for the children collectively once a week. It's fine for the women and fine for the children."

Expressing her appreciation of the support given her in her campaign for election to the school committee by the people of Boston, Mrs. Barron declares that her "aim shall be to measure up, in every way, to the confidence expressed in me by so large a vote."

SOCIALISTS FAVOR
LOCARNO TREATIESTendency, However, Shown to
Regret Loss of Protocol

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 5.—The executive committee of the Labor and Socialist International is meeting here, the chief item on the agenda being the attitude to be adopted by the various national Socialist parties toward the Locarno treaties. A subcommittee is now drafting a resolution.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the general feeling toward the Locarno treaties is sympathetic, although there is a natural tendency to regret the disappearance of the protocol for a pacific settlement of international disputes negotiated under the auspices of two Socialist premiers, Ramsey MacDonald and Edouard Herriot, in Geneva last year.

The committee yesterday took cognizance of the report by Belgian delegates that the Belgian Government had decided to introduce a bill for unconditional ratification of the Washington hours' convention on the subject of the eight-hour day. It was decided to organize an intensive propaganda campaign to stimulate similar action in other countries.

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SOFT COAL MEN
PLAN EXPANSION

(Continued from Page 1)

strike smokeless coal from West Virginia captured the market, almost completely ousted anthracite, and today Chicago consumes over 3,500,000 tons annually.

The West Virginia operators have been in touch with the New England Governors' Committee right along, and the establishment of a bureau here is at the instance of the committee, Bernard P. Scanlan, secretary of the New England group said. Directors of the association are: William D. Ord, president; T. F. Farrell and Maj. L. Rodman Page, representing the Pocahontas district; John Laing and P. M. Snyder of the Windfall Gulf territory; John L. Steinburger and John T. Wilson of the Tug River region; G. H. Caperton and Holly Stover of the New River district, and E. S. Simp-

son of the Greenbrier territory. These five districts comprise the association.

50,000,000 Tons Produced
The smokeless territory listed above has produced 50,000,000 tons in 1925, and the association is confident that it can send ample coal to New England. A careful estimate of New England needs places the requirements at 200,000 tons weekly, and this amount the smokeless operators are confident of providing.

The special committee which is meeting here today is composed of: Mr. Stover, chairman; Mr. Ord, ex-officio; Robert H. Gross of Boston, president of the White Oak Coal Company; O. L. Alexander of New York; John Laing, president of the McAlpine Coal Company; E. E. White, a producer of Windfall Gulf Coal, and W. C. Atwater of Fall River.

The special committee met in New York last week to consider the New England situation, and determined that to show their interest and focus attention on the problem, the regular

ECONOMY IN NEW LEGISLATION
EXPECTED IN COOLIDGE PLANS

(Continued from Page 1)

to the rights of private property to do business with it.
There are reasons, however, that certain members of the Administration would gladly welcome any opportunity that such a change would give, making it possible to do business under better conditions with Russia, for it is recognized by them that some day not so far in the future this country's such wonderful possibilities must be reckoned with and that just now if the barriers could be broken down it would be of enormous help in enabling the European countries to find their way back to prosperity.

Mr. Borah talked very plainly to

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FIFTH AT VINE CINCINNATI

son of the Greenbrier territory. These five districts comprise the association.

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President Coolidge on the subject of Russia and if the relations of the United States to that country are not brought up in the Senate by any one else, he will take the initiative.

The American policy with regard to Russia is also expected to come before Congress and lead to vigorous discussion.

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AUSTRIAN STATE
STRIKE AVERTEDEleventh-Hour Agreement
Ends Dispute Involving
90,000 State Officials

By Special Cable
VIENNA, Nov. 5.—All Austria is rejoicing because the strike called for today, involving 90,000 state officials, was averted by the eleventh-hour agreement reached yesterday between the Government and officials' representatives. If the strike had occurred, it is said, incalculable damage would have been done to Austria, since commercial relations with the outside world must have been severed and Austria could ill-afford to have such an interruption of commercial activities at this stage of its reconstruction.

Neither could Austria have lightly borne the resultant loss of prestige in foreign eyes. Great credit is due the Chancellor, Dr. Rudolf Ramek, for his loyalty in defending the Government's position, and the agreement reached yesterday should not be expected to become unbreakable.

Officials Underpaid
The officials maintained that they were underpaid; that many were in actual distress; also that the Government had dilly-dallied until the situation had become unbearable. They finally softened their demands in view of the difficult position of the Government with respect to international pledges, and the agreement reached yesterday approximately \$1,850,000 for distribution among officials on Jan. 2, 1926, although the neediest may obtain their share on Dec. 26.

The Government further agrees to give a slightly lesser sum within the first quarter of next year, provided a loan can be raised abroad to cover the burden of abnormal pensions resulting from the overstocked officialdom left by the war and provided sufficient economies in internal administration in the army and by redistributing state and provincial incomes from revenues could be effected.

Demands Halved
The agreement means that the officials' demands were halved, but the Government is left with the most awkward job of raising a loan and making problematical economies. It is worth noting that all political parties were united against the Government and it must be remarked that the criticism raised

DEVLIN ATTACKS
ULSTER CABINETNationalist Opposition and
Socialists Leave Chamber—
Unemployment Issue Cause

By Special Cable
BELFAST, Nov. 5.—An unusual scene occurred in the Ulster Parliament yesterday, when Joseph Devlin and Mr. McAllister, two Nationalist members, accompanied by the Socialist Party, rose and left the House of Commons at the beginning of the day's proceedings. An arrangement had been made by Sir James Craig, Prime Minister, for a full dress debate on the subject of trade unemployment, and it was reported that Mr. Devlin would lead the attack from the Opposition benches against the Government in the problem of finding work for the large army of Ulster's idlers.

When Mr. Devlin came to the House, however, he was surprised to find Sir James Craig and H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance, absent, and he called upon the Chief Whip for an explanation. The latter pointed out that both ministers had been called to London on urgent financial business. This did not satisfy Mr. Devlin or the Socialists.

"The action of the ministers," said Mr. Devlin, "was not only a grave dereliction of public duty, but was a most contemptuous way of treating the House." He added that he had intended to put forward a number of constructive proposals to the Government for a solution of the unemployment question.

He declined, however, to discuss these matters in the absence of the Prime Minister. Turning to the Government benches, he then said: "You have derelicted and tried to despise us, but you are not going to treat me with the contempt with which the Prime Minister has treated this Parliament. These proceedings are a farce."

Mr. Devlin, accompanied by his Nationalist colleagues and the Socialists, then left the chamber amid the derisive cheers of Government supporters.

**WORLD'S EXPERTS
ON GRAIN TO CONFER**
By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 5.—The permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture held its nineteenth session here and adopted several important resolutions with the object of increasing the activity of the Institute. The Institute accepted the suggestion of the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, to call an international conference of experts on grain which will be held shortly in Rome.

Further, the committee unanimously approved the proposal for the formation of a permanent consultative commission of the world's agricultural associations, the members of which are to be attached to the Institute. Finally, it was agreed to intensify the propaganda for agricultural production throughout the world.

ACCOUNTANTS CHOOSE CITY
NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 5 (Special).—Atlantic City has been chosen by the American Institute of Accountants for its next national convention Sept. 20-25, 1926, according to William H. West of New York, president. Arrangements will be in charge of W. A. Clader, Philadelphia; G. Harvey Porter, Baltimore; and Theodore A. Crane, Newark, N. J. Regional meetings will be held in Indianapolis, Nov. 16; Chicago, Nov. 17, and New Orleans, Nov. 19, 20 and 21.

Richmond, Va. (Special Correspondence).—Building operations authorized in Richmond during the first 10 months of the year reach a value of \$1,894,401, of which \$1,550,449 is for new work, the remainder being for alterations and repairs. The outlook according to Henry P. Beck, building inspector, is for \$1,000,000 a month for the year.

Trenton, N. J. (AP).—Commissioner Dill of the motor vehicle department has issued orders to all inspectors whereby he proposes to expedite traffic movements, within the limits of safety, on roads leading to Princeton where the Princeton-Harvard football game is played.

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Leavenworth, Kan.
Special Correspondence

SEVERAL years ago a man confined in the Kansas State Penitentiary, viewing the distress which possessed so many of his fellow inmates as they reflected on the hardships being undergone by their families during the enforced absence of the wage-earner, sought an interview with the officials and laid before them a plan which he had worked out for establishing a fund for relief.

His foundation was based upon the sum of \$100 which he had on deposit in the institution, and which he donated to the cause. A few other contributed small amounts, and from this humble beginning has grown a fund which bears the name of its founder and from which loans are made monthly to the deserving families of inmates.

When the accounts of the association were gone over in the closing months of last year much occasion for gratitude was found in the fact that in the preceding three years alone (to say nothing of those prior) it had been found possible for the association to make such loans to the extent of \$8764.59, with a cash balance in the treasury of \$4463.96 besides. Surely its founder had built far better than he knew.

He has long since left the institution. He had previously done much to earn popular condemnation, because the sentence he was serving when this incident occurred was just after the greatest pacific event of recent times, the guns again thundered in Macedonia and are still thundering on the borders of the eastern Mediterranean, and the day after the signing of the Locarno treaties, in a great city beyond the frontier 60,000 ex-soldiers marched in procession demanding of revenge.

Stabilization of Peace
"Italy partakes in all the endeavors that are made to stabilize peace, but just after the greatest pacific event of recent times, the guns again thundered in Macedonia and are still thundering on the borders of the eastern Mediterranean, and the day after the signing of the Locarno treaties, in a great city beyond the frontier 60,000 ex-soldiers marched in procession demanding of revenge."

Providence, R. I.
Special Correspondence

THE Providence Boys' Club, happy in the possession of a brand new home and enthusiastic over the prospects of its new swimming pool nearing completion, is not selfish. It has returned a check for \$100 which Knight C. Richmond, architect, sent to the fund for maintaining the club.

With the knowledge that Mr. Richmond has designed and is supervising the building of the swimming pool, and refuses to accept pay for his services, the club voted to return the check with the assurance that it considered Mr. Richmond "had done enough."

Mr. Richmond promptly remailed the check to the fund's treasurer, assuring the club that with \$25,000 of the required \$40,000 to be raised, he is positive the club needs the money now, if it ever did.

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ITALY ENTERS ON
ITS NEW HISTORYBenito Mussolini Delivers
Stirring Speech on Coun-
try's Future

By Special Cable
ROME, Nov. 5.—The Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, delivered a political speech of a remarkable character on the occasion of the celebration of the armistice with Austria. A new history of Italy, he said, began in May, 1915, when the war spirit invaded the Nation, when for the first time the people's will was substituted for that of Parliament. Since then Italy, he said, had left behind its minority age and had become a really powerful Nation.

The Premier said he regretted that during the war internal discipline was not stricter, and if it had been imposed, Italy would have won the victory without having passed through the defeat at Caporetto. When victory was achieved, the Nation celebrated the event as the end of the war, without realizing what the victory meant.

Spirit of Nation Changed
"That the war had changed the spirit of the Nation became apparent when a few Fascist deputies courageously expelled from Parliament a deputy who had notoriously deserted the army. It fell to the lot of Fascismo to give the victory its true significance and to make the whole Nation appreciate fully its fruits."

"Italy has acquired natural frontiers, and if anyone dares to touch them, the whole of Italy will rush to the frontier in a desire for war and battle." "You must keep constantly before your eyes Italy's victory," he added. "It is a certainty natural for the people to desire peace after the recent experience of war. I firmly declare that, while hoping for a fairly long period of peace, I am not so optimistic as to believe in a perfect, eternal peace."

Stabilization of Peace
"Italy partakes in all the endeavors that are made to stabilize peace, but just after the greatest pacific event of recent times, the guns again thundered in Macedonia and are still thundering on the borders of the eastern Mediterranean, and the day after the signing of the Locarno treaties, in a great city beyond the frontier 60,000 ex-soldiers marched in procession demanding of revenge."

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"If we keep one eye open on peace, the other must look to the real aspect of things, to history which shows the rise and decline of nations, and creates those fatal disparities between peoples." Signor Mussolini in concluding, stated that while not despairing of the "miracle of peace," Italy must be prepared with a strong army, a powerful navy and air force, and above all imbue all classes with that spirit which enables them to make all the sacrifices necessary to the greatness of the Nation.

OBJECTORS TO WAR
ISSUE PEACE PLAN

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 5.—British conscientious objectors to war have put forward a peace plan of their own. This takes the form of an open letter for general signature circulated by Arthur Ponsonby, lately Labor Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This letter declares that the signatories refuse to "support or render war service to any government which resorts to arms."

The following influential labor leaders names appear in support of this declaration: Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport Workers' Union; Margaret Bondfield, member of the late Labor Government; C. T. Cramp, industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen; Robert Smillie, president of the National Union of Scottish Mine Workers; Alonzo B. Swales, ex-president of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress; and John Bromley, secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers.

BIG STANDARD, L. EXTRA
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Standard Oil of Nebraska declared an extra dividend of \$10 and regular semi-annual of \$5, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Nov. 20.

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Ask for MR. LANNAMANN
Residence Ray 7672 Wads. 5414
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Other Cantilever pumps in leather, oxford and a number of trim oxfords offer you an interesting variety to choose from. You can buy Cantilever shoes everywhere. If you don't know the address of the Cantilever Store in your locality, write the manufacturer, Morse & Burt Co., 412 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., and they will be pleased to send it to you.

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PUBLIC OPINION CALLED TO HELP IN DRY CRUSADE

Anti-Saloon League Opens
Convention With Demand
for Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Leaders of the prohibition forces in all parts of the United States gathered here for the opening of the five-day convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America at the Sherman Hotel. The twenty-second annual meeting of this body has before it the problem of launching a new campaign to consolidate public sentiment in support of the government agencies in their fight to enforce the prohibition amendment.

Bishop Nicholson, president of the league, planned to sound the keynote of this campaign at an evening meeting in the Chicago Temple. Officials of the state and national bodies presented reports on the progress of enforcement.

"We want what we are constitutionally entitled to—real law enforcement," declared S. W. Small of Washington, a pioneer in the movement. "No sane patriot can be satisfied with prohibition as it is enforced now. It is not what we have been fighting 40 years to get."

Brought Prosperity
"No reform in the history of the world," declared P. B. Ebert, president of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, "has ever brought to any people such prosperity and happiness as the abolition of the liquor traffic has brought. Outlaws will never be permitted to nullify the Constitution."

That prohibition was enforceable in every State was the belief declared by Rev. J. E. Booth, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota. "The United States," he continued, "never passed any law it could not enforce. In South Dakota the law is enforced to the very letter, because public opinion and officials back it."

This declaration was seconded by Rev. Articus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. "Wherever public officials," he said, "are in sympathy with the dry law prohibition is about the best enforced law on the statute books. The problem is to elect officials willing to enforce the law."

Review of Progress
CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP).—A review of the achievements of prohibition and development of new strategy to support the efforts of public officials is the aim of the "enforcement crisis" which will be the subject of the Anti-Saloon League opening a five-day session in the Chicago Temple.

The actual present condition of affairs—the gains and losses, the benefits and weaknesses to be corrected—are the topics to be discussed by speakers, including members of Congress, prohibition enforcement officials, prominent business men and leaders in the unofficial dry army of the league and W. G. T. U.

The Nation is watching Chicago's fight against beer-runners and their protectors, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, said in a radio speech prepared for delivery before the University of Chicago Divinity School.

The reason why political candidates still are asked the question, "Are you wet or dry?" was explained by W. N. Bennett of Rockford, Ill., who will preside over the Saturday morning session, in a speech prepared or delivery before the Kiwanis Club.

"There are those who clamor loudly for light wines and beer," he continued. "Somebody would have to sell it from some place. Tests have shown that it is not light wines and beer that is demanded, but the real 'hardware.' If such a plan were adopted, you would have to have a detective at the elbow of every bartender to see that he did not transgress the law."

"So far as we are concerned, we are satisfied with the position we have gained. But we need an awakened civic consciousness and a respect for the law individually that all laws are enacted for everyone. That public sentiment is made so strong that our public officials will treat the runner and bootlegger as an enemy of our country. That we shall be worthy sons of the fathers who sacrificed and fought for our beloved land."

WORK ON NEW SHOE
AGREEMENT BEGINS

Haverhill Operators and Manufacturers Meet

Haverhill, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Committees representing the Haverhill shoe manufacturers' association and the shoe workers' protective union started negotiations for a new working agreement for the industry at a meeting which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The close of the meeting it was stated that a permanent organization was formed and an adjournment taken until next Monday.

One of the chief issues that will be discussed in the form of arbitration to be adopted for the settlement of all problems arising in the industry. Hours of labor and factory conditions at present appear to be secondary matters to be considered. Drafts of an agreement submitted by both manufacturers and union are brief documents following in a reduced form the pattern of the existing agreement.

The manufacturers' draft in providing for arbitration suggests as an alternative for the present arrangement, if not satisfactory to the union, the adoption of the State Board of Arbitration procedure. No definite announcement has been made relative to the union's attitude on the arbitration question, but a few weeks ago in the preparation of their first tentative agreement the union made no provision for continuance of the present arbitration system.

The union, however, is in favor of arbitration.

CONSERVATORY ALUMNI
TO ENTERTAIN CLASSES

The alumni association of the New England Conservatory of Music an-

nounces the first of a series of informal parties to be given in Recital Hall at the Conservatory Nov. 16. Seniors and juniors will be guests of the association at this party the object of which is to increase cooperation between the graduates of the school and the undergraduate body. There will be brief musical programs.

Advanced students of the Conservatory will give a program in Jordan Hall Friday evening, Nov. 13, with the following soloists: Edward Jenkins of Jamaica Plain, Leon Vartanian, Tiflis, Republic of Georgia; Pauline Claus, Allentown, Pa.; Dorothy Donohue, Faribault, Minn.; Lawrence Rose, Arlington, Mass.; Evans, Utica, N. Y.; Rowland Halpenny, North Adams.

Alice Huston Stevens, soprano, of the faculty, with Richard Stevens as pianoforte accompanist, will give a song recital in Jordan Hall Friday evening, Nov. 13, complimentary to the Conservatory and its friends.

Business Woman in Somerville Politics



MRS. EDITH B. DAVIDSON
Elected an Alderman in Somerville.

PARTY LEADERS SCAN SITUATION

Presidency of City Council
Fills the Eye of
Aspirants

While the new City Council of Boston will not be organized formally until Monday, Jan. 19, 1926, the political leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties are canvassing the situation, each political division with the idea of administrative activity the primal purpose.

The new councilmen, most of them, are "absent without (political) leave" today from Boston after the work of the recent campaign but before they vanished the names of John I. Fitzgerald of Ward 3, Thomas H. Green of Charlestown, Ward 2, and Joseph McGrath of Ward 13, the Upham Corner district of Dorchester, were all spoken of as outstanding aspirants for the presidency of the new council.

Joseph McGrath of Ward 13, former State Representative from his district, held himself strictly aloof from political entanglements during the recent Mayoral contest. Because of this fact and his reputation as a parliamentarian, Mr. McGrath is repeatedly mentioned by Democrats as a man upon whom all factions could readily unite. Asked as to this, he smilingly refused to comment but admitted that the honor would not be distasteful to him.

The Republicans, with their nine members against the Democrats' 13, realize that in the new City Council they will be in the position of holding the balance of power.

MAINE "GAS" PRICE
REDUCED TO 16 CENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP).—The Standard Oil Company of New York today reduced the tank wagon price of gasoline in Maine and New Hampshire 2 cents a gallon, making it 16 cents. Prices elsewhere in the company's territory were unchanged.

The Tidewater Oil Sales Company also made a similar reduction to 16 cents in those two states and in New York State outside of Greater New York.

CANADIAN LIBERALS
WIN ANOTHER SEAT

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 5 (AP).—An additional seat has been added to the Liberal parliamentary roll giving the party of which W. L. Mackenzie King is the head 101 members in the new Parliament. This was by reason of a recount in an Ontario constituency, the Liberal candidate being declared elected over the Conservative, previously declared elected.

At the same time the Conservatives won the doubtful seat in Prince Edward Island, and still retain their membership of 117 in the new Parliament. One seat still remains in doubt, in Manitoba.

Two Women Win City Offices in Somerville and Cambridge

Newly-Elected Alderman and Councilor Bring
Varied Experiences to Public Service

Two adjoining cities, Somerville and Cambridge, have elected women to municipal office—Mrs. Edith B. Davidson to the Board of Aldermen in Somerville and Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman as councilor in Cambridge.

Both women are the mothers of grown children.

Mrs. Davidson for 10 years has run a laundry establishment. Mrs. Whitman taught the office of councilor because she believed that women had developed capacities and perceptions

field of the wage-earner having successfully met conditions involved in establishing a livelihood among people who were first her neighbors, then her clients.

Varied Viewpoints
The other, approaching new tasks in the light of experience over a period of years in her own home as a housewife where she had the opportunity to study civic questions in the light of their application to the problems of the rank and file of voters.

Mrs. Davidson is glad that, through her, the women of Somerville will have a new particularized representation in the city government. She does not mean to exclude from her consideration all problems but those directly affecting the status of women.

She means to exert her influence for and to reserve the right to devote as much thought, unfettered by prejudice and ordinary political influences, as she thinks just and suitable to civic problems most keenly touching her co-voters among Somerville women. She has no sharply defined platform.

"The best interests of the people of Somerville are my platform," she says. "I can find ways to help, through my office. The proof of my service will have to come during my term. It will."

Economy and Welfare
Mrs. Whitman prizes the interests of the woman whose sympathies have dwelt in the multiple departments of community welfare. She has several well-defined hopes. A new line for the elderly is among them. She has the inevitable viewpoint of the old-fashioned New England housewife toward economy. Wasteful expenditures in the city are exactly, to her mind, like wasteful expenditures in the home.

She wants, too, to see new industries attracted to Cambridge. She believes in Cambridge, in its future, but she knows its future will not develop itself. There are responsive problems also in which Mrs. Whitman is interested. North of Cambridge there are lapses in service due to what Mrs. Whitman believes an inadequate appreciation of public need.

Economy in expenditure and development of commerce will follow in the wake of readjustment and improvement. Mrs. Whitman, it must be assumed, is not anxious to see money and to change any present orders for the sake either of saving, in itself, or change in itself.

"In my home, in the hours of any wise individual, details that want changing for the common good of the family are changed. The city is the home of the people. Wise and constructive changes and betterments are barometers of the common good."

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Named by Cambridge
The new women come toward the shouldering of what, for them, is a new form of responsibility from two varying directions. The one from the

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a vocalist's bad habits. The tendency to mar the beauty of an unusual voice by forcing it is understandable, if not excusable, amid the stentorian sounds of oratorio; it is not so in the case of the voice of singing. Mr. Crooks' voice is too fine an organ to be treated so inconsciently.

MACKENZIE KING
TO MEET HOUSE

Canadian Prime Minister
Decides to Call Parliament
at Earliest Moment

OTTAWA, Nov. 5 (Special).—The King Government will summon Parliament at the earliest practicable date in order to ascertain its attitude toward the question raised by the numerical position of the Conservative political parties. This was announced last night by the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, following two sessions with his Cabinet and a visit to Government House.

Mr. King explained that the latest official returns having made it plain that no party would have a clear majority in the House there were but three possible courses of procedure each of which had been carefully considered by the Cabinet.

1. That His Excellency be asked to grant an immediate dissolution of Parliament.

2. That His Excellency be asked to call upon the leader of the largest party to form a government.

3. That His Excellency be asked to summon Parliament at the earliest practicable date for the purpose aforementioned.

"With respect to an immediate dissolution," said Mr. King, "it was felt that it was not in the interests of the country to occasion the turmoil and expense of another general election until at least Parliament had been summoned, and the people's representatives in Parliament had been afforded an opportunity of giving expression to their views."

The Cabinet took the stand that the majority was entitled to govern—the majority as determined by the duly elected representatives, and not by that group (in this case the Conservatives) having the largest number of members. "I am not aware of any precedent in Great Britain or in Canada" for recommending, before Parliament meets, that the leader of a party not commanding a clear majority in the House of Commons should be called upon to form a government," said the Prime Minister.

"Any other course but that chosen would be tantamount to recognizing the pre-emptive right of the people to govern themselves."

The final returns give Conservatives 117, Liberals 101, Progressives 24, Labor 2, and Independent 1.

WELLESLEY PRESIDENT
TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 6 (Special).—Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, will be one of the speakers at a dinner given tonight at the Park Lane Hotel, New York, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college entrance board. The subject of Miss Pendleton's address is "Impartial and Impersonal Administration of Educational Responsibilities."

Mont Holyoke and Wellesley are the only two women's colleges to become members of the college entrance examination board.

Announcement was also made today that the Wellesley (Eta) Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will hold its ceremonies of initiation this evening at the president's house, starting at 7:30 o'clock. Miss Helen Darbishire, visiting professor from Oxford University in the Wellesley English literature department, will address the society.

MAINE ASSOCIATES
PLAN FLORIDA TRIP

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 5 (AP).—Plans for the placing of emphasis on a "buy Maine products campaign" during the coming year and for a trip of 19 days to Florida to be taken by a party of 10, including the president of the Maine Associates, were discussed at a meeting of the Maine Associates held here yesterday to consider features of the Maine development program for next year.

The Florida trip, which will be made in a special train from Portland, is being sponsored by the Maine Associates with the slogan, "Maine in summer, Florida in winter."

The meeting gave its endorsement to the Maine Associates' conference to be held Nov. 12 and 13 at Worcester, Mass. Governor Brewster presided over the session.

RELIGIOUS COUNCIL
CLOSES CONVENTION

BATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 5 (Special).—Addresses on timely topics, including the annual election of officers and services of song and worship, constituted the closing day of the three-day conference of the Vermont Council of Religious Education here yesterday.

The Rev. Chauncey A. Adams of Waterbury was elected president to succeed the Rev. E. W. Gould of Middlebury. The other officers elected were: Vice-president, E. G. Osmond of Bradford; recording secretary, the Rev. Harold M. Haywood of Burlington; treasurer, William H. Wood of Burlington; general secretary, G. Ernest Robbins of Burlington.

MAINE ORGANIZATIONS
INDORSE CONFERENCE

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 5 (AP).—At a joint meeting with Governor Brewster at the State House yesterday afternoon, representatives of the State Chamber of Commerce, the Associated Industries, the Maine Development Association, and the Maine Publicity Bureau, participated in the New England conference at Worcester, Nov. 12-13, was jointly held as in keeping with Maine's program for the further development of the State.

The plan and purposes of the New England conference and their relation to the special interests and development program of Maine, were discussed by Governor Brewster and others.

Richard Crooks, tenor, assisted by Charles Albert Baker as accompanist, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. He sang Handel's "Would You Gain the Tender Creature" and "Love Sounds the Alarm"; Brahms' "Scherzo"; Rachmaninoff's "Night" and "Sorrow in Springtime"; Vasilenko's "Dreams"; "O Kom, Kom in Traum"; Wolf's "Verschwiegene Liebe"; Strauss's "Ständchen"; and songs by Edgar, Strickland, Ireland and Leoncavallo.

Mr. Crooks' beautiful voice, long admired by Bostonians in oratorio performances, was heard to advantage in recital, where his familiar qualities could be enjoyed without the distractions of other and perhaps less lovely sounds. The singer revealed also an expected musical class and style.

He appeared unaware, or heedless, however, of the fact that the recital platform tends to emphasize

VERMONT TO HAVE
AN ELECTRICAL SHOW

Event to Be Held in Montpelier on Nov. 12, 13 and 14

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 5 (Special).—An electrical show, the largest ever in this vicinity, is to be put on in Montpelier on Nov. 12, 13 and 14.

OUTBREAK AGAIN
DISTURBS SYRIA

Renewed Fighting Reported
in the Eastern Outskirts
of Damascus

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—The situation in Syria still is tense and apparently fraught with grave possibilities. Reports reaching London assert that there has been renewed fighting in the eastern outskirts of Damascus between the French and rebels, and that the French are using all efforts to prevent the entry into the city of tribesmen on the outside.

Barricades, including wire entanglements, have been erected in the streets of Damascus by the French, who are declared to be short of troops and are enrolling Kurds and other natives to aid them.

To the north of Damascus it is reported that 4000 rebels have concentrated, and from various sections come advice that the situation is growing worse. The entire area from Damascus northward to Aleppo is declared to be held by the brigands and Homs is said to be seething with insurrection.

"Uncontrollable rebellion," says one correspondent, "seems to be sweeping over the entire country. The French forces cannot possibly cope with the situation owing to inadequate numbers. No improvement seems possible until reinforcements arrive. Even the defense of Damascus could not resist a strong organized attack."

The French are using both artillery and airplanes against the rebels. Twenty miles west of Damascus, on Mount Hermon, the French exchanged rifle shots with a band of rebels, and south of Damascus there was another affray with tribesmen who had torn up the railway line running through Hama.

Druse leaders in Damascus are quoted by a correspondent as declaring that the French had given their people no consideration under the French mandate and that the situation had reached such a stage that they considered it best to fight rather than live under such conditions.

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP).—The Cairo correspondent of the Liberator says a band of chieftains named Bakri has been proclaimed "President of the Syrian Republic" with headquarters at Hama, and that he has concentrated a force estimated at 4000 men 15 miles south of Damascus.

New French forces have arrived at Damascus, according to the correspondent, who said that the city has been placed in a state of defense, with machine gun posts established on the suburbs. A column under Colonel Gamelin left the city yesterday to clear the district of rebels.

BEIRUT, Syria, Nov. 5 (AP).—The American destroyers Coghlan and Lamson, sent from Alexandria yesterday, in view of the possibility of danger to American lives and property in Syria, arrived here today.

LARGER ELECTION
INTEREST SOUGHT

Importance of Vote Stressed
at Civilian Meeting

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—The importance of bringing citizens out to vote at elections was stressed as a primary duty of the lunch club by speakers at the opening session of the New England Civilian District Convention at Springfield County Club this morning.

Frank H. Eno, district president, called the convention to order with 75 delegates in attendance.

Mayor Fordin C. Parker gave an address of welcome and Dr. James Miller of Hartford responded. Wilfred S. Robinson of this city was toastmaster and the luncheon was given by the Springfield Y. M. C. A.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST among students and teachers of art and art lovers of Boston.

She will leave Boston Friday to speak in Pittsfield, Mass., and then go almost immediately to Paris to assist in the selection of a group of artists to represent the United States at the Salon d'Automne in Paris.

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ITALIANS ASK
INDIRECT AID
OF AMERICANS

Hold Trade and Investment
as Essential as Fair
Debt Funding

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Progress toward agreement on the funding of the Italian debt to the United States was reported at the conclusion of the joint meeting between the American and Italian debt-funding commissions, just held, for further consideration of data bearing on Italy's capacity to pay. A subcommittee was appointed by each side. The next joint meeting will be arranged after these subcommittees have reported back to their respective commissions. It was stated at the Treasury.

Beyond the bare statement of these facts, there was no intimation from Treasury officials as to the progress made at the joint session. Members of the American commission expressed themselves as "hopeful" that a successful conclusion would be reached. It is believed that the subcommittees have been appointed to look into specific phases of the problem, particularly the problem of "transfers" which is figuring in the parleys.

Negotiations will be brief, in view of the fact that much preliminary ground has been traversed by both sides, it was indicated, and the matter of terms is forecast to be based specifically upon the capacity of Italy to make payments. The debt negotiations with the Italian commission, headed by Count Volpi are taking a somewhat different course from that pursued in the conferences with other debtor nations, it became evident.

Facts Made Basis
The emphasis is being put not so much on "proposals" as on facts which may form a basis for terms; neither side has as yet submitted any definite proposal, the joint sessions being devoted to open discussion of the large volume of data submitted by the American Debt Funding Commission by the Italian delegation, and that collected on its own behalf by the American body.

The groundwork is being carefully laid with a view to establishing a clear understanding of just what Italy is able to pay in the light of present financial and economic conditions, of which a dark picture has been drawn. The cards have been laid face up on the table. When a definite offer is finally made by the Italian delegation it will be, not a basis for further jockeying to reach a middle ground between what the American Commission wants and what Italy is willing to pay, but a conclusion based upon self-evident facts, and according to the general belief, more likely to stand than any tentative proposal advanced at the opening of the negotiations.

Another departure from the ordinary course of such negotiations has been the suggestion from the Italians of definite ways in which the United States can, through her foreign policy, assist Italy to regain the favorable trade balance which is the only possible way in which payments can

BOXER MONEY SAID TO HELP CHINA'S STUDENT MOVEMENT

Greatest Political Issues Center Around Remission of Foreign Indemnities, to Be Used for Sending Chinese Students Abroad

By a Correspondent Recently in China

China became cognizant of an organized student movement in 1911, when a group of undergraduates from the Peking University threw in their lot with the revolutionists and hammered at the gates of the Imperial Palace, demanding constitutional government. This act of bravado soon became known at other universities, and students at Nanking and Shanghai also joined under the banner to revolt and played a minor part in the stirring scenes which resulted the following year in the establishment of a republic. That student movement has continued to grow because the greatest political issues have been centered around the foreign Boxer indemnities which were remitted to China to be used for education of Chinese students abroad.

Following the fall of the Ching dynasty, the old formal classical education was considered unnecessary as a prerequisite for a political career. Demagogues and their political henchmen, many of whom could not even write their names, usurped the official seals of office. They sponsored a system of education which contained only the barest rudiments of the classics and specialized in those subjects which were supposed to be most useful in contact with the Occident. Courses in the universities in China were patterned after small American colleges, since every institution hoped to have some of their students chosen to be educated abroad with expenses defrayed by the remitted portions of the Boxer indemnities.

Increased Revenues
This would have a direct result at home which would lead to increased enrollment, bringing with it increased revenues in tuition fees. Although this policy was never enunciated openly, its effects may be seen on all sides—namely, a division between the students which has grown wider with the years. Considerable animosity has been aroused between those educated at home and those educated abroad, which has at times resulted in open conflict. It is true, however, that not all Chinese students pursue their studies toward the ultimate goal of foreign education, but they are in the minority.

The student educated only in China frequently becomes a prey to flatteries that he does not know as much as his neighbor who has had the advantages of foreign education, coupled with foreign travel. Self-justification leads him to study carefully the points wherein he is superior. He therefore points with pride to the fact that while the student educated abroad has been copying the manners, speech and dress of foreigners, he has remained at home and has never for a moment lost touch with national and local affairs. In order to keep his own amour propre intact, he criticizes adversely the theories of the returned students, which he claims, if carried to their natural conclusions, would eventually "foreignize" China.

His theories are perfectly sound. The student educated abroad has been alienated from his family for four years; he has lost contact with his friends during perhaps the greatest formative period of his whole life, he is out of touch with the local and national governmental changes, and through constant association with foreigners he has been influenced by Occidental modes of life and thought. He returns to a changed China, forgetting the while that it is himself and not China that has changed.

What has he received in exchange? All too frequently he has been the victim of sentimentalism, which, while pleasant at the time, works untold damage in the future. There are too many American colleges and universities which do not maintain the same standards for foreign students as they do for Americans. This applies to all whose native tongue is other than English. American professors have told me, when questioned about certain Chinese students, that they have been granted degrees because "they had done mighty well for Chinese."

During the past five years the percentage of Chinese students educated in the United States under the provisions of the Boxer indemnity, who have been dropped from college because of failure to pass examinations, is less than one-half of 1 per cent. Despite the fact that students sent to America are selected with special care after competitive examination in China, this percentage seems out of all proportion when it is recalled that the average of from 15 to 18 per cent of American students are dropped every year.

Sentimentalism Unfortunate
This sentimentalism is at least unfortunate when applied to classical students, but tragedy stalks in the wake of the inefficient and laxly trained technical man. This student returns to China forgetting that American college graduates put in long years of apprenticeship in order to gain experience. This he refuses to do and the glamour attached to foreign education entices him too often to be given a position of responsibility. He looks down on the age-old methods because in his eyes

everything old is necessarily bad. Poorly trained himself, he is unable to train properly the coolies who must do the manual labor, and the caste system is too strong to permit him to teach them by example if he does chance to possess the knowledge. Bridges therefore collapse when the first train passes over them, dams give way with the fall freshets, and houses crumble in the spring rains.

Since time immemorial the scholar has always held the highest respect of all classes in China and all governmental positions were in his hands. The aim of every student, regardless of what type of education he has had, is to hold Government position. He is not always successful, but he never gives up hope, and regards all other positions as merely temporary. Those educated at home believe their continued residence has made them better fitted to hold office; those educated abroad insist their knowledge of world affairs makes them more valuable to their homeland.

Some Leaders
A few returned students figure prominently as leaders in the news dispatches. W. W. Yen, C. T. Wang, and Wellington Koo are three outstanding examples. Mr. Yen represents a wedding of the old and the new as he received his education abroad; Mr. Koo owes his rise to his father-in-law, Tang Shao-yi, an ex-premier and court official during the days of the Empress Dowager; Mr. Wang is one of the few foreign-educated students who has risen to power solely through his own ability.

The foreigner living in China knows more of Chinese art, literature, architecture, history, and folk lore than does the Chinese student. The former's task is a voluntary one and daily in his business and social relations he endeavors to show the student how to correlate his new education with the golden heritage of Chinese culture. But these efforts meet with indifference because the doctrine of the inferiority of all that is old permeates modern Chinese civilization. Today the fine arts are decadent in China.

Student Revolts
Recently much space has been accorded in American and European newspapers to undergraduate student revolts in China and to discussions as to whether or not the movement is the awakening of a new national consciousness. Editorials have been written pointing out that China is being governed by a student minority. These statements are contrary to fact. Suppose, for example, that the senior classes of Harvard, Yale and Princeton objected to the Republican Administration, marched in a body to the White House and threatened to take over the Government. What effect would it have on the national life of all the states in the Union? The actions of these college youths might serve as a bright spot in a dull day for Washington, but on the whole affair would be forgotten in the press of more vital matters.

The actions of Chinese students make interesting reading, particularly when they are directed against foreigners, and there are many dull days in the lives of the foreign correspondents in China. The days are not dull because of the dearth of important happenings, but because of instructions issued by the proprietors and editors of the majority of newspapers in America to restrict cables mainly to news dealing with foreigners in China and their problems. The consensus among editors is that their readers are not interested in movements which affect the national life of the people for two reasons: first, that of China is so far away and, second, that it is impossible either to spell or remember the names of the leaders heading these movements. The actions, therefore, of Chinese undergraduate students are frequently given greater prominence in American papers than in the press of China, placing them out of all proportion to their importance.

The fact must be borne in mind that the majority of the recent student revolts were subsided by money from the Soviet Embassy in Peking, as shown by canceled checks.

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TACOMA GREET SCHOOL LEADER

Miss McKimmon Pleads for Vocational Guidance to Fit Individual Needs

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Pleading for vocational training in lines best suited to the individual child, Miss Mary McKimmon of Brookline, Mass., president of the National Education Association, spoke before Washington educators at their thirty-ninth annual meeting in Tacoma.

"We would empty the reformatories if we could treat the children as their needs require," she declared. "I would just like to see America one year take the millions it spends on prisons and their maintenance and use it in education along the lines that we now know are demanded in our public schools."

Miss McKimmon told the Tacoma meeting of a group of 1500 boys at a vocational school where she stopped on her trip west. She said these boys were better today than ever before because they were doing the things they wanted to do and were going out into the world to "earn more than their teachers are getting."

Address to Executives
She spoke briefly at the breakfast of the Washington Education Executives, at the luncheon of the Tacoma Grade Teachers' Association and at the large banquet of the state organization in the evening. She also was the guest of the educators at Paradise Valley.

The "ultimate triumph of good" and the part the teacher must play in guiding the child in the reconstruction of society were the theme of the address before the Men's Club of Pullman State College, given before the association.

Dr. Coe told of the urgent need in the world for honesty and peace, and above all, understanding. He cited the prevalence of hatred, disorganization, class strife, crime, and intolerance, and the opportunity in each case for the intelligent cooperation of educators in overcoming these.

Goal of Education
"Education in itself is not a guarantee of social safety," he said, stating that the way out was for teachers to "inspire confidence in the truth, teaching the way to tell truth from falsity," enabling people to recognize and follow the leadership of those who, by research and experience, have become experts in any one line of endeavor.

Speaking on the duty of the schools to prepare for American citizenship, Norman F. Coleman, Portland, Ore., said in part: "We are giving more thought than ever before to the question of the training in the public schools for citizenship in a democracy."

"The most urgent problem of the public schools is to train young people of all colors and classes to enter wisely upon careers of their own choice and join freely with each other in common tasks and common discussions. In our west it is particularly important that our schools should preserve this freedom of opportunity and this interchange of experience between all races."

BUSINESS WOMEN ELECT
HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—Miss Anne Sinclair has been elected president of the Holyoke Business and Professional Women's Club for the ensuing year.

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Tacoma Roses Given Teachers' Chief



Miss Mary McKimmon, President of the National Education Association (at right), During Her Visit in the State of Washington, Was the Recipient of Roses From the Outdoor Gardens of Members of the Tacoma Garden Club and Tacoma Rose Society. The Presentation Was Made by Miss Nell Forsythe, President of the Tacoma Grade Teachers' Association, and State Director of the N. E. A.

EXTENSION OF BOSTON URGED BY MR. PETERS

Expressing confidence that the next four years will see a highly satisfactory administration in the City Hall under Malcolm E. Nichols, Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor, advocated the incorporation of numerous suburban cities into Boston, in an address before the Men's Club of the Park Street Church last night.

"Experience shows us," he said, "that you cannot run a great area like ours by separate and disconnected municipalities. Boston and its vicinity are one, made so by nature. There are local feelings and attitudes, yet the problem we have to work out is that of including this metropolitan area of ours in one great organization. It is a very bad thing from the point of view of democracy, and from that of the social welfare of the people, to allow any group in a community to take itself away from the other groups and say it will have no responsibility for the common welfare."

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PROF. MEARNS TO SPEAK AT FORD FORUM SUNDAY

The Ford Hall Forum speaker Sunday evening will be Prof. Hugh Mearns, of the Educational Department of Columbia University. Professor Mearns is the author of many books, including "I Ride in My Coach." His most recent book, "Creative Youth," has to do with the latest educational experiment in this country, which he has fathered under the auspices of Teachers College.

His address will be directed especially to school teachers and educators in general, who have been especially invited to be present, an invitation having been sent to every school teacher in Greater Boston. However, Professor Mearns says that his lecture is not for teachers only, but for parents as well, as he wants to tell how it is possible to get "from youth a richer product than is commonly obtained and to give ample illustration of that product."

The musical program for this evening presents the child violinists, Collins and Bobbie Gombert. The doors will open at 7 o'clock and the musical program starts at 7:30.

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Smith Rapidly Approaching Ideal of Residence College

Erection of Three New Dormitories and Other Arrangements Are Rapidly Solving the Housing Problem Which Has Existed for Some Time

CAMBRIDGE AN ACTIVE MANUFACTURING CITY

Cambridge's 345 manufacturing establishments in 1924 produced goods valued at \$160,029,223, employed 22,253 persons, who received \$27,896,129 in wages, according to a statistical report made public yesterday by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The report names the principal products manufactured in Cambridge as motor vehicles, soap, printing and publishing, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, bread and other bakery products, confectionery and ice cream, rubber goods, foundry and machine shop products, rubber boots and shoes, furniture, structural and ornamental iron work, ink, stationery, men's clothing, blacking and snap fasteners.

CAMPAIGN COSTS ARE BEING FILED

First returns of campaign expenses by a majority candidate was filed with James Donovan, city clerk, yesterday by Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Civil Court, who withdrew from the contest at the last moment. His statement set forth that he spent \$1486, apportioned as follows: Newspaper advertising, \$754; rent of headquarters in Hotel Bellevue, \$385; Democratic State Committee, \$50; circulars and banners, \$250; cards, \$45; typewriter hire, \$15.

The only other accounting of expenses made thus far was by Thomas A. Niland, who was defeated for the city council in East Boston. He spent \$42.45. The time limit for filing of the returns is 14 days.

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CARACUL PONY COATS— Full length, of carefully selected skins in the smart cuckoo brown, with a large collar of fine Brown Fox. Sale Price, \$159.50

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Smith Rapidly Approaching Ideal of Residence College

Erection of Three New Dormitories and Other Arrangements Are Rapidly Solving the Housing Problem Which Has Existed for Some Time

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—By the erection of three new dormitories to be opened next fall, and by other arrangements, such as the taking over by the college of certain "off-campus" houses, Smith College is rapidly solving its housing problem, and approaching its ideal of being a residence college with every student living on the campus.

The Fiftyth Anniversary Birthday Gift, given to the college by its alumni and undergraduates has made possible the new dormitories which will be the largest factor in bringing the total number of students living in campus houses next year up to 1645. To supplement them, the college will take over and operate under the same system, the present off-campus houses known as 22 Belmont, 13 Belmont, and probably 36 Green and 18 Henshaw.

This leaves about 250 students to be provided for, and for these several privately owned houses are to be operated with slight readjustments that will make them similar to campus houses—that is, all four classes will be represented in them, and entering students may make application for them through the warden's office. These houses are 84 Elm, 26 Green, 10 Henshaw, 8, 9 and 12 Belmont, and the two self-help houses, 54 Belmont and 6 Alwaga.

There is also a possibility of a co-operative house to be established. Mrs. Laura W. L. Scates, warden of the college, in making this announcement about next year's plans, said: "Some of you feel that it would be an advantage to you while you are in college to keep on with home life and household life. I should be very glad to talk with you about this possibility. If some of you want to live in a co-operative house and give something to the life of the house as a whole, it is possible that this may be arranged."

If these ideas are carried out it will bring the college one step nearer toward the realization of the plans of the founders, Sophia Smith and John M. Greene. When Smith was started, 51 years ago, it was a residence college, and it was the hope of the administration that as the number of

STATE REPORTS GAIN IN LABOR

October Figures Show One-Third Increase Over Last Year

Employment conditions as reflected by the Massachusetts Employment Office show a 33 per cent improvement for October, as compared with a similar period last year, according to the review issued today by G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent.

The business of the office shows a slight diminution over last month. The report says:

During the month, 1725 people were called for by employers, an increase of 394, or 30 per cent over October, 1924, but a decrease of 32, or 2 per cent, from September, 1925. The number of positions reported filled was 1543, an increase of 408, or 35 per cent over last year, also an increase of 1 over September of this year. The number of applicants for employment was 23,956, an increase of 162, or 1 per cent over October of last year, and an increase of 914, or 4 per cent, over September of this year.

October brought 1227 service men to the office in search of work. Of this number 145 visited the office for the first time and were registered. Positions were offered to 303, of which number 254 accepted.

Laborers in Demand

There was a decided increase in business in the men's unskilled department. The demand for able-bodied laborers was good throughout the month and at times a little delay occurred in securing men of the rugged type for heavy manual labor. The demand from the farms was fair, but there was a scarcity of applicants who were experienced and who could milk. Hundreds of applicants looking for inside jobs visited the office, but there was very little demand for their services. The call from the hotels and restaurants for culinary workers was small, with a big supply of applicants on hand. Boys for errands, office and factory work were in steady demand throughout the month, but it did not equal the supply of applicants.

Business in the women's departments was spasmodic. There was a fair demand from the clothing trades for power stitchers, hand sewers and tailors. There was also a fair demand for waitresses and chambermaids both in and out of the city which was easily taken care of. The demand for housework girls far exceeded the supply and the wages offered were not acceptable to the applicants who did call at the office. There was a fairly heavy call for day workers, office and building cleaners, with an ample supply of applicants.

The number of persons called for was 1725, as compared with 1331 in 1924; 1715 in 1923, 1853 in 1922, and 1351 in 1921.

The number of positions reported filled was 1543, as compared with 1141 in 1924; 1379 in 1923, 1307 in 1922, and 1063 in 1921.

LEND A HAND CLUBS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Will Hear Reports Covering 50-Mile Radius of City

The autumn conference of Lend a Hand Clubs will be held on Nov. 7 in Channing Church, East Cottage Street, Dorchester, by invitation of the two Lend a Hand Clubs of that church.

The Rev. Christopher R. Eliot, president of the Lend a Hand Society, will open the morning session at 10:30, and the address of welcome will be made by the Rev. Randall Gale, minister of the church. Reports will be given by the delegates from clubs within a radius of 50 miles of Boston.

A brief report from the central office of the Lend a Hand Society will be made by the executive secretary, Miss Annie Florence Brown. The Rev. William A. Bartlett, New England director of the Near East Relief, will bring an encouraging word from those who recently journeyed to the Near East.

The afternoon session which will open at 2:30 will be addressed by Miss Della I. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, who will give an illustrated lecture on "The Holy Land," which she has visited; and Francis Bardwell, of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE JOINS HARVARD STAFF

Wetmore Hodges, Harvard '11 vice-president and secretary of the American Radiator Company, has been appointed associate professor of business research on the staff of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It was announced today. Mr. Hodges leaves the American Radiator Company to join the staff of the Bureau of Business Research of the School. His primary function will be to supervise the collection of cases in business policy.

This is in pursuance of a policy which has recently been adopted by the Bureau of Business Research of bringing in, as the opportunity arises, men of wide business experience to supervise the collection of material in special fields.

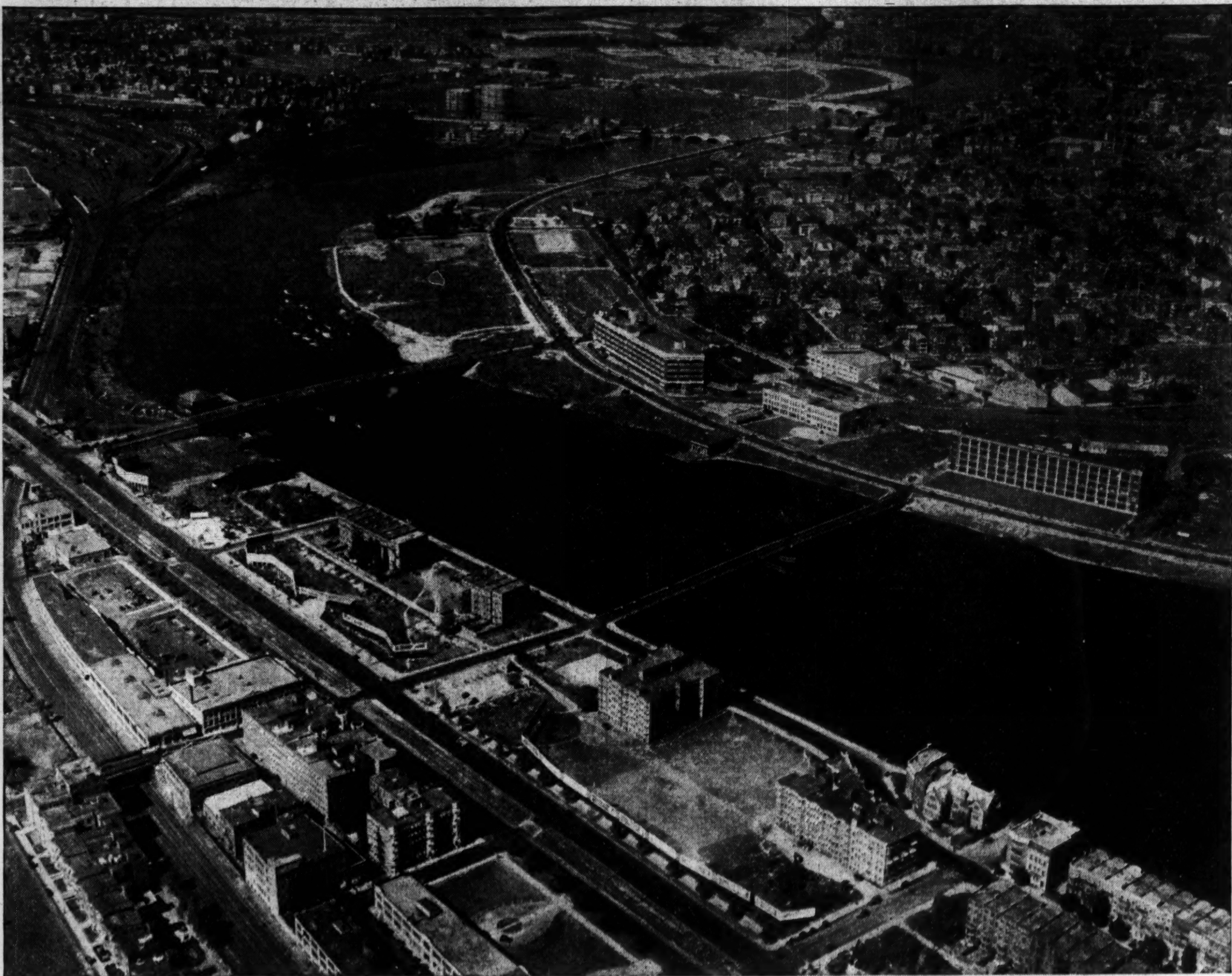
ITALY CELEBRATES ARMISTICE DAY

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 5.—Italy celebrated the seventh anniversary of the armistice with Austria yesterday. There was a religious service in the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli, at which the Duke of Aosta, Count Turin and members of the Government and diplomatic corps attended. Later Signor Mussolini, the Prime Minister, led the procession to the tomb of the unknown warrior, where one minute of silence was observed.

In the afternoon Signor Mussolini addressed ex-service men in the Costanzi T-eater. The Premier has addressed a proclamation to the army, navy and air forces, in which he recalls Italy's victory over the secular enemy.

Commerce, Education, Recreation, Transportation, Industry and the Home, All Are Found on the Banks of the Charles



Farwell Aerial Survey, Inc., N. Y. C.

Federation of Women's Clubs Prepares for Its Fall Meeting

At General Session of the Organization at Springfield Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband Will Give an Address on "Immigration"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Club women of Massachusetts will gather here next week for the annual fall meeting of the state Federation of Women's Clubs on Friday, preceded on Thursday by a conference of club presidents.

W. W. Husband, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor, is to address a general meeting of club women on Thursday evening. While his general subject will be "Immigration," he will speak with particular reference to recent developments under the Immigration Act of 1924, including the experiment of examining immigrants before they leave their own home shores.

Oswald Ryan, state's attorney in Indiana and national officer of the American Legion, specialist on immigration, is to speak at the Friday afternoon meeting on the "Challenge of Citizenship."

The presidents' conference will be held at the Springfield Women's Club house. Club programs will be discussed and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, general federation director for Massachusetts, will speak on the co-operative efforts between state and national federations. At the Friday meeting, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Mrs. Poole will again speak. The meeting will be given over largely to routine.

Closer study of the fundamentals of the United States Government during the coming year is recommended by Mrs. Robert J. Ulbert, state chairman of legislation. In a

CHAMBER HAS NEW MEMBERSHIP HEAD

R. W. Fitts Succeeds G. F. Hines, Who Goes to Haverhill

Roscoe W. Fitts, who succeeds George F. Hines as membership secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, assumed his new duties today. Mr. Hines left the Boston Chamber to become general secretary of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, as of Nov. 1.

Retention of the membership of the chamber at its present high peak and continual building up of a waiting list from which to draw as vacancies occur is the aim of Mr. Fitts. In an interview he emphasized that individual effort is of relatively small consequence and that the big things can only be accomplished by the really hearty co-operation.

Since graduation from college in 1923, Mr. Fitts has been engaged with Brown Letters, Inc., and in the real estate business. He is the son of F. J. Fitts, former Boston real estate man.

Where the broad, meandering Charles River winds through Allston and Brighton, on one side, and Cambridge across the river, with the two bridges spanning it, and Commonwealth Avenue running across the scene, are shown in the accompanying air photograph.

The problem of adequately bridging the Charles has long been an important and perplexing one to Boston and Cambridge city officials, and the Cottage Farm bridge or bridges, in the foreground of the picture, have been a center of discussion.

The one to the right is a temporary structure, designed to relieve traffic when work on the new Cottage Farm bridge begins. For five years the method of rebuilding this bridge has been discussed. At first it was proposed to rebuild it on the present site, concealing the Boston & Albany railroad tracks beneath it as well as possible, but in 1921 proposals came forward with a plan for rebuilding it from Magazine Street, which is on the Cambridge side of the river at a clump of trees a short distance above the present bridge. Immediately, however, objection to bisecting the playground and beach was advanced with sufficient strength to cause abandonment of the proposal.

Plans were later drawn up for rebuilding on the present location, with causeways or peninsulas to extend into the river, narrowing it from 650 to 170 feet, in the interests of economy. A storm of protest greeted this proposition, and the matter has been discussed off and on through the present summer until it was announced on Oct. 26 that opponents of the plan would file suit against the Metropolitan District Commission if it is not abandoned. It is apparently the desire of all concerned to build a structure which shall harmonize with the plan of development of the Charles River Basin, and those interested hold out hope for a satisfactory solution.

Two new bridges may be seen spanning the river in the middle distance. They are the River Street Bridge and the Western Avenue Bridge, the former already having proved its usefulness in relieving traffic. Farther up, and just around the second bend of the river, is the Larz Anderson Bridge. Harvard Square is in the distance at the right.

Also visible are Braves Field, home of the Boston National League Baseball Club, at the left edge of the picture as the river turns, and Harvard Stadium, with its horseshoe visible near the top at the very center of the picture.

A conspicuous feature may be seen along Commonwealth Avenue, on the right hand side, where the billboards, row on row, provide reading matter for motorists, but practically obscure any view of the Charles. At the lower center of the picture may be seen two long commercial buildings, withdrawn from the avenue by a little lawn, the purpose of which was to comply with building restrictions which are carefully formulated on Commonwealth Avenue. Along the avenue at this point are the headquarters for various automobile distributing agents, "automobile row," so-called.

The large industrial plants, visible on the Cambridge side of the river are, from right to left, the American Bosch Magneto Corporation, the United States Tire Company (and

others), and the Ford Motor Company. The Noyes Buick Company may be seen up Commonwealth Avenue nearly out of the picture. Just beyond it, this side of Braves Field, is the Commonwealth Armory.

Main-line tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad enter the picture at the bottom; pass under St. Mary's street, the boundary between Brookline and Boston; under Commonwealth Avenue, and on to western points at the upper left. Gas tanks loom in the center middle distance. Directly to the right of the tanks, on the Cambridge side of the river, is the Cambridge Gas & Light Company plant.

Bay State Road, paralleling the river, is seen at the lower right. On the open point of land, Magazine Park, just at the right of the river's first bend, there is a bathing beach and playground. The name Magazine, which is also applied to a street extending back from the river to Central Square, Cambridge, comes from an old powder magazine which once stood on the spot. Here Boston merchants were required to store all but a minimum of their powder, and military supplies were kept. The powder house had to be a fascinating spot for small boys, perhaps because they were required to remove their shoes and stockings on entering it, in order not to strike sparks on the floor.

The same point of land was once "Captain's Island," and was granted by the town of Cambridge, then called Newtown, in 1632 to a certain Captain Patrick, who was engaged to command and train the militia. The powder magazine was erected in 1812, and was used also as a three-gun battery.

Captain's Island, it is said, was a beautiful spot, completely covered with wild roses, berry bushes, and shade trees, and an excellent place for a playground. Merchants transported their surplus stock of powder there in peculiar little wagons fitted with leather wheels, and many years the old magazine remained in a condition of picturesque ruin, until at last it was roofed over and converted into a bathroom for boys.

CITY LIGHT PLANT ORDINANCE VETOED

Stating that a remedy for any excessive electric lighting rates lies in a change in the organization of the public utilities commission, Mayor Curley yesterday vetoed a plan for municipal ownership of a lighting plant. The present City Council approved the order, which was sponsored by James A. Watson, City Councilman. It would have been a second reading early next year.

The Mayor, in a communication addressed to the council, expressed his regret at his inability to approve the project, because, he said, in general, he is a believer in public ownership of public utilities whenever possible. He estimated that the erection of a municipal plant would cost between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000. The city's credit should be used, he stated, for many pressing necessities "rather than in attempting to accomplish something which can and should be effected by the vote of the people without expenditure of a dollar."

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Organized Play Program Urged as an Aid to Good Citizenship

John A. Martin, Conducting Course in Boston, Advises Games for Grown-Ups as Well as Children

Play of the right sort is a sure crime preventive, John A. Martin, recreation specialist for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, said today. Borrowed by the Community Service of Boston, Inc., he is now in Boston putting through a six-weeks training program in play and conducting, and organizing a play program for the young people of the South End.

Mr. Martin insists that there are no "bad" boys; that the thing they need is directed outlet for their activity. "If you see a bad boy, go play with him and he will cease to be a bad boy," Mr. Martin said. "You can always change him. All boys need is somebody to direct them."

In support of his statement, he points to last Halloween in the South End, where there was plenty of fun and no rowdiness, so far as he knew. The young people had been interested in a parade and turned out in hundreds for it. They wore carnival costumes and marched through the streets in orderly fashion, winding up with a merry program in a public playground. When that was over there was no taste for the trouble-making pranks that often are performed on Halloween.

Instruction for Teachers

Mr. Martin has been conducting a recreation institute in Boston, giving training courses in games one evening a week at the Girl's High School Building on West Newton Street, a course for playground teachers at the Boston Teachers' College, and a third course for 168 teachers of special classes in Boston public schools. Teachers are expected to put their instruction into practice at once in their respective classrooms.

Mr. Martin has put his system of educational games into 1500 schools all over the United States. Under the guise of play it includes drill work in all the school subjects, English, spelling, and arithmetic, geography, history, and so on, to develop accuracy, alertness, speed, interest, and do it in a recreational way.

The general training course in games is intended not only for teachers, but social and industrial workers, fraternal, educational and religious organizations. They include social games for mixed groups, quiet games and "stunts," playground games, children's singing folk games, educational games, the formulating of programs and how to conduct them.

Mr. Martin asserts that games are not only for children and young people. He says that it is not childish but desirable for the business man to play games after that golf and bridge. He has addressed Rotary, Kiwanis and other men's clubs throughout the country on the subject and interested them in spelling matches, relay races and similar recreation, finding in them an amazing amount of fun and no loss of dignity.

Social Agencies Unite

Under the leadership of South End House, Mr. Martin has brought to-

gether all of the settlement and neighborhood houses, churches, schools, and other organizations working with boys in the South End, and organized them in a community play project for boys. Mr. Martin has chosen to begin with boys as the need seems greater among them but eventually such programs also will be worked out for girls.

A program of activities has been mapped out for each month. From among these one will be selected and community effort directed to its development. Included in the 12-month program are such things as marble tournament, basketball, wrestling, boxing, kite tournament, birdhouse building contest, roller skating tournament, base ball and tennis, hikes, harmonica tournament, scooter, bicycle, stunts, wagon, pushmobile tournaments, and boys' olympics, the latter for boys in all parts of the United States. Their records are mailed to the headquarters in Chicago, where they are examined and the boy making the best record is declared champion.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS FOR COURT

Connecticut Branch Passes Resolutions

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 5 (Special).—The Connecticut League of Women Voters today passed a resolution urging the adoption by the United States to the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the terms of the Harding-Hughes proposals.

The resolution was presented by Miss Marjory Cheney of South Manchester, a delegate at large and chairman of the resolutions committee. It points out that the Court as now constituted has proved itself a valuable instrument for peace and that 48 states have already signed its protocol.

Prof. Parker Thomas Moon of Columbia University in an address last night pointed to the World Court as the surest way to international justice.

WELLESLEY CREWS IN CONTEST TODAY

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Interclass competition between the crews of Wellesley College took place this afternoon on Lake Waban, with races between the first and second teams of each class.

The fall competition is the end of four weeks of rowing and three weeks of training for all the crews, and is preliminary to the spring contest on Lake Waban. Miss H. Clifton, graduate of Wellesley, and for the past few years a coach at Smith College, is training the crews, and has taught practically the same stroke as that instituted last year by Coach Stillwell.

LAUD STABILITY OF NEW ENGLAND

Southern Business Heads, After a Northern Tour, Praise Development

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5 (Special).—Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina business men who recently toured New England, praise her industrial development and the ingenuity shown by New England business men in the development of great businesses from humble beginnings. This is shown in a summary of opinions gathered by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce which shows the reaction from the trip.

J. Gordon Bohannon of Petersburg, Va., expressed much of the sentiment of the party when it left New England, when he said:

"I was impressed with the stability of New England industries. Many of these are now operated by the descendants of the founders who are several generations removed. These industries have been built up in many instances without any apparent reason, except the determination and the ingenuity of those who have built them."

"A few of these industries may establish branches in the south, but, in my opinion the industrial development of Virginia must be accomplished as in New England, by the determined efforts of the people. If we of the south are sitting quietly by, waiting for New England industries to move into our midst, we are doomed to disappointment."

"I was much impressed with the character of the harbors along the coast of New England. In most instances the states have gone forward with the building of piers, which appear to be successfully operated in most instances. But the industries of New England are not fully alive to the importance of these ports in the industrial life of that section of the nation. Water transportation has not been fully developed and is not being utilized as it should be."

H. M. Thompson, of the Hampton Roads Maritime Exchange, also expressed the views of the entire party when he said that he was tremendously impressed with the good harbors available in New England for coastal or international commerce, and said he believed their greater use would be a great thing for New England.

"This of course," he added, "has a direct bearing on our own state, because Hampton Roads, Va., offers an outlet to the middle west, southwest and south, via the eight rail lines used in conjunction with the water route, and which our friends in New England could very well utilize to a greater extent than at present."

AMHERST ALUMNI COUNCIL TO MEET

Sir Robert Falconer to Be Among the Speakers

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, and Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, will be among the speakers at the twelfth annual meeting of the alumni council of Amherst College, which opens on Friday.

The morning session in Appleton Hall will be devoted to reports to the alumni from the college and the council. President Olds will report for the faculty, Stanley King of Boston for the Trustees, Arthur Lee Kinsolving and Gerald B. Woodruff for the student activities, and Lucius R. Eastman, president of the Merchants Association of New York, for the executive committee of the council.

Under President Hopkins' leadership a review of the educational processes at Dartmouth has been recently undertaken, and at the afternoon session at two o'clock in Johnson Chapel he will speak to Amherst alumni on "Problems in Education at Dartmouth College." Samuel R. Williams, professor of physics in Amherst College, will speak on "Research in the College."

On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in Johnson Chapel the alumni will be addressed by Sir Robert Falconer and Herbert Edwin Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College. Sir Robert's theme will be "Education Methods in Canadian Universities." During the past summer he delivered a series of lectures in Great Britain on the general subject of "The United States as a Neighbor," which attracted remarkable attention throughout the English speaking world.

MORGAN MEMORIAL RUG FACTORY OPENED

SOUTH ATTHOL, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special).—Town officials, clergy-men and prominent laymen from many near-by towns gathered at the Morgan Memorial plantation yesterday to participate in the formal opening of the Morgan Memorial's new rug factory, made possible by a large gift to the institution some months ago. The opening exercises, at which addresses were made, were followed by a banquet in the evening in the assembly hall, the building provided largely from the Morgan Memorial's 600-acre farm.

Plans are being perfected toward making the rug-making industry a source of much larger revenue, and steps were taken last night for the organization of a committee in the western part of the State to aid the Morgan Memorial in its program.

EMERSON COLLEGE RECEITALS LISTED

The fourth interpretive recital presented by Henry L. Southwick, president of Emerson College of Oratory, was given last night in the Huntington Chambers Hall, when Miss Adelaide Patterson read Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." This year the series is devoted to classic and modern literature.

On Nov. 11 Mrs. Eldridge Southwick will read Goethe's "Faust," and the concluding recital of the course will be given on Nov. 18, when Dickens' "David Copperfield" will be read by Walter Bradley Triffin.

Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Chicago Opera Opens
With "Rosenkavalier"

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago, Nov. 3.—"DER ROSENKAVALIER," comedy with music in three acts, text by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, music by Richard Strauss. Presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the first time in Chicago at the Auditorium Theater, Nov. 3, 1926. The cast:

Princess von Werdenberg..... Rosa Raisa
Baron Ochs..... Alexander Kipnis
Octavian..... Olga Forral
Herr von Faninal..... William Beck
Sopha..... Edith Mason
Marcello..... Antonio Nicolich
Valzer..... Irene Pavloska
Annia..... Ludovico Oliviero
Major-domo of Faninal..... Jose Mojica
The princess's boy..... Antonio Nicolich
Innkeeper..... Jose Mojica
An Italian singer..... Tomaso Nascimbene
A scholar..... Tomaso Nascimbene
A hairdresser..... Desire Defreux
A widow of noble..... Katherine Sutherland
Her three daughters..... Elizabeth Kerr, Devora Nadworny (debut), Sadie Vanderbosch
A milliner..... Clara Shear
A vendor of animals..... Herman Dreben
Page of the princess..... Helene Samuels
Conductor..... Leopoldo Oliviero

"Der Rosenkavalier" opened the season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company brilliantly, not only as a performance which, in point of distinction, of technical adroitness, of polished fluency, was such as the company seldom has approached. Strauss is not a composer of simple scores. He demands much from the singers, from the orchestra, the conductor. The points of repose which occur so frequently and so conveniently in operas of the older manner are not in evidence in compositions like "Der Rosenkavalier"; and that production is more than ordinarily arduous, because it cries aloud for vivacity of action, as well as virtuosity in song. It is saying much for the resources of the local organization, and particularly for the skill of Giorgio Polacco, who prepared and directed the work, that at this opening performance the company swung into line with so much energy and so much skill.

Strauss and Mozart

Although Strauss's "Elektra" and "Der Rosenkavalier" had been considered as suitable works for presentation in the earlier days of the Chicago company's existence, neither materialized until the performance of the work which is the subject of this review. That part of the gathering in the auditorium which was familiar with the operatic repertoire must have turned its thoughts involuntarily in the direction of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; at least von Hofmannsthal's libretto owed much to the character as well as the period of Beaumarchais. But if Richard Strauss began "Der Rosenkavalier" with the intention of getting back to Mozart, he did not succeed in going very far. The beautiful simplicity of the latter master's art, his transparent loveliness of phrase, are scarcely the attributes of Strauss's complex score.

Not that there are not charming passages in "Der Rosenkavalier." Particularly the first act is pervaded by music of real beauty and there are not many modern operas which offer a situation more delicate and poignant, nor finer music with which to clothe it, than that which comes at the end of the act when the Princess reflects on the young man who is slipping away from her, and love which is likely to accompany it on the way. The remaining acts are less convincing. Von Hofmannsthal's comedy generally slides into the region of farce, and some of it is funny in a manner not altogether nice, and some of it is heavy in the Teutonic style. Strauss's sparkling music includes not a few lulling Viennese waltzes and these should bring no little popularity to the work, anachronistic though they may be.

Artists Excellent

The cast which interpreted Strauss's opera deserves all possible praise. Miss Raisa, as the Princess, was delightful to see and hear. This was a role which asked for a subdued interpretation and it is saying everything in favor of the singer's artistry that she turned her back upon the full-throated and sometimes strident vocalization which apparently appeals to her more than any other, and offered a mezza voce style of singing whose charm and delicacy could not have been surpassed.

Olga Forral, who not often has been given important parts, justified by her singing of the Rose Cavalier the faith which the management of the opera put in her. She disclosed an attractive voice and a keen understanding of the vivaciousness of her rôle. Delectable was the singing of Edith Mason as Sopha, a part which, if it does not call for much histrionic subtlety, does exact the beauty of voice and perfection of art which are at Miss Mason's command. Alexander Kipnis made much of the humor of Baron Ochs, a Fal-

staffman characterization that was greatly to his credit. Smaller rôles were excellently done by Alice d'Hermanoy, William Beck, Irene Pavloska, Ludovico Oliviero and others.

Hammond Piano Heard With Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence).—A piano equipped with certain inventions of John Hays Hammond Jr., by means of which the scope of the instrument is greatly increased, was the feature of this week's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was the first time the instrument had been heard in public, although a private recital was given upon it at Mr. Hammond's home in Gloucester, Mass., last summer. The new piano was played by Lester Donahue, who selected Rachmaninoff's concerto No. 2 in C minor as the medium through which to exhibit its powers for the first time with an orchestra.

The piano in appearance is almost exactly like the ordinary concert grand, except that it is three inches deeper in the sounding body than the usual instrument of its type. This space is necessary to provide room for the mechanism Mr. Hammond has invented, consisting of a series of shutters at the top of the body and a similar series at the bottom, operated by a special pedal, through which the tone is released. This mechanism has greatly increased the weight of the instrument, as it took 12 men to handle it on the stage.

Before the performance, Mr. Stokowski spoke briefly about the improved instrument, saying that it has not only eliminated the weakest point of the piano by enabling the performer to sustain a tone at will to a degree hitherto undreamed of, and also to produce a crescendo at the close of the tone, but it has also emphasized the strongest feature of the present piano by allowing the performer to change the tone color of the instrument at will. There are many other effects which may be produced on this instrument, impossible on the ordinary piano, and the conductor is convinced that the instrument will virtually revolutionize piano playing, have an important effect on composition for the instrument, and result in development of a new school of pianists. If he continued, are not yet familiar with more than two or three features of the new instrument, and its possibilities, therefore, are scarcely scratched on the surface. In the opinion of the orchestra, the instrument will take from 5 to 10 years for a full appreciation of these potentialities to be realized and put into practice by soloists.

Mr. Stokowski warned the audience, however, that in the concerto about to be played, it would be exceedingly difficult to recognize many of the new effects produced, most of them being exceedingly subtle. This proved to be the case, although the sustaining power of the instrument was very apparent in the slow movement of the concerto.

Mr. Donahue showed himself to be an excellent pianist, with a fluent technique, a beautiful tone, and splendid musicianship, all of which are demanded by the Rachmaninoff concerto. The piano as a whole gave the impression of an instrument of the most unusual resonance. If it comes into general use, it is probable that in the case of concertos with orchestra, cadenzas will be composed to illustrate its possibilities, as well as solo compositions. The most important thing about the new piano is that it does not in any manner change or destroy the characteristic piano tone.

The concert began with Casella's orchestration of Balakireff's "Isle of the Dead," a brilliant and effective work. The symphony was the "New World" of Dvorak, and it was notable in that it gave Marcel Taboureu, solo oboist of the orchestra, his first chance to be heard as Eng-



Scene From Act II of "Der Rosenkavalier," as Produced by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The Singing-Actors Are William Beck as Faninal, Alice d'Hermanoy as the Governess, Alexander Kipnis as the Baron, Olga Forral as Octavian, Ludovico Oliviero, Irene Pavloska, and Edith Mason as Sopha.

Earlier Houses and Gardens
of Sir Edwin L. Lutyens

Houses and Gardens, by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Comment by Lawrence Weaver. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.50.

This volume on the "Houses and Gardens" by Sir Edwin Lutyens appears in its third impression. It is a reissue of the original work done up in 1912.

The British architect has a tremendous store to draw upon in the matter of inspiration for domestic buildings. The Tudor and pictureque styles, the Palladian and Georgian, there were many ways in which architects of the past had developed the best possible expression of the needs of their day. Not only needs, but there was the character of the temperament of the day; there were days of levity when the picturesque and romantic type suited; there were days of austerity when the grim adaptations of the classical expressed the times.

The English have always had a talent for fitting their houses into landscape as though they belonged there. It is the same landscape that Sir Edwin has to work with when he plans his houses and gardens, but the age is a different one, the demands are varied, the necessities increased. The ideas that are adapted from the past must be changed and modified. The traditional always remains, or offers the basis, but many adjustments and changes must be made. "If a building does not represent the views and emotions of the people for whom it exists, it falls in part, at least, of its purpose."

On the other hand, "while opinion is free and diverse and tending to show sharper lines of cleavage, it seems unreasonable to expect that any one architectural tradition will be followed." The architects of

today have found it possible to derive consistently from many styles that have been offered by the past. Experience has taught some the necessity of turning to other influences than were their preference at first. Many changes took place in the ideas of Sir Edwin, as time passed, as one observes in the numerous illustrations of the volume.

He began at first with an interest in the picturesque manner. He had studied with Norman Shaw and Philip Webb, combining their respective virtues in his love for gaiety and freshness added to an interest in handmade materials. His interest in gardening was stimulated early in his acquaintance with Miss Jeckel who taught him to blend the characteristics of formal and natural gardens. Subsequently interest in the Tudor mood followed; and then the Palladian. Where in his earlier work, he had a tendency toward the experimental and was perhaps somewhat irresponsible, he shows a preference later for the more orderly symmetrical style. In connection with this, the author makes a point of criticizing the "demure and balanced" idea for its tendency to fall into timidity and dreariness.

Not the least of Sir Edwin's capacities is that for skillful repair and enlargement of old buildings. At

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

Rachmaninoff
NEXT SUN. APT., NOV. 5, at 3:30
COPILEY THEATRE, Sun. Eve., Nov. 5
SYLVIA LENT
VIOLINIST
HARRY KAUFMAN, Pianist
W. H. Lane, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin piano)
Tickets box office 4, 11, R. 6705
JORDAN HALL, Sat. aft., Nov. 7, at 2:30

TOVEY
Met. ANITA DAVIS-CHARE (Knebe Piano)
ELENA BARBERI
(Italian-American Pianist)
RECITAL IN JORDAN HALL
on the Evening of Nov. 5th
AT 8:15 O'CLOCK at Box Office
Chickering Piano used.
(What gives distinction to her work is her clear understanding of the thought of her compositions and her delight in putting it into the possession of her hearers.—W. P. T. The Christian Science Monitor.)

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PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT
THE DAUGHTER OF ROSE O'GRADY
with PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT
WORLD'S GREATEST CHAMBERLAIN DANCERS

WILBUR POP. MAT. SAT.
For the Flapper and Her Family
The Musical Shubert's Musical Comedy

JUNE DAYS
with WYN RICHMOND
JACK MCGOWAN—JAY C. PIPPEN
SEE TRAC CHORUS REEL

SAM S. TAYLOR AT 8:10
POP. MAT. SAT.
The Musical Shubert Present

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AMUSEMENTS

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ABIE'S IRISH ROSE
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COPLEY
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Even. at 8:30
Mat. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
LAUGHTER! THRILLS!
THE CREAKING CHAIR

LOIS FULLER DANCERS, Irene Riccio, Corbett & Barry, and 100 others.

COHAN Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
Dances, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30
"ONE OF THE LATEST HITS OF THE SEASON"
EASY COME, EASY GO!
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FULTON Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE JESSEL
in **THE JAZZ SINGER**
(Moves to Court Theatre Monday, November 8)
Ambassador Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
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"Has Delicious Moments"—Eve. World
"APPLESAUCE"
with **ALLAN DINEHAUT**
"THE MOST ELECTRIFIC HIT THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN"
Fay Bainter in **"THE ENEMY"**
By CHANNING POLLOCK (Author of "The Wolf")

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ELTINGE W. 42nd St. Eve. 8:30
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"perhaps the highest dramatic moment of the New York season"—E. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

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BUTTER & EGG
with GREGORY KELLY
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St.
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SIDNEY BLACKMER
as **THE**
CAROLINIAN With Martha Bryan Allen
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Mat. Sat. 2 Sharp
BROADWAY at 62D ST.—COLUMBIUS 2075
WALTER
Hampden Barrymore
in **Hamlet**

though his policy concerning the theories of altering old buildings is criticized by a certain group, it seems to be satisfactory. He never seems to copy exactly, but selects his materials to conform in color and texture with the old. Indeed, he even ventures slight differences in design and adds personal touches. He never attempts to achieve a false air of age with ingenious contrivances. In the case of the restoration of Lindisfarne Castle, he altered the original defensive character replacing it with a domestic one, refraining incidentally from superimposing too many modern devices that would destroy the medieval atmosphere.

The author describes at length many of the houses designed by Sir Edwin, and the many photographs bear out the fact of the variety in his style. There is Fulbrook House, with its picturesque exterior and classical interior. There is Overstrand Hall, vernacular of style, built of rough, unsquared flints. There is the open freedom of Marshcourt, the subtly constructed Grey Walls, with its remarkable blending of form and content; there are the ingeniously built fireplaces in Daneshill. And then there is New Place in Redfield, the apotheosis of modern building, with its great spaces of

AMUSEMENTS

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Great Northern MATS. WED. & SAT.
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Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

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HIPPOCRAT Mats. daily, good 8:30
CANTOR ROSENBLATT
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COHAN Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
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"ONE OF THE LATEST HITS OF THE SEASON"
EASY COME, EASY GO!
with Otto Kruger and Victor Moore

FULTON Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
GEORGE JESSEL
in **THE JAZZ SINGER**
(Moves to Court Theatre Monday, November 8)
Ambassador Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"Has Delicious Moments"—Eve. World
"APPLESAUCE"
with **ALLAN DINEHAUT**
"THE MOST ELECTRIFIC HIT THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN"
Fay Bainter in **"THE ENEMY"**
By CHANNING POLLOCK (Author of "The Wolf")

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Mat. Sat. 2 Sharp
BROADWAY at 62D ST.—COLUMBIUS 2075
WALTER
Hampden Barrymore
in **Hamlet**

plain woodwork. Nashdon is simple and austere, yet opulent.

In the matter of public monuments, the author makes a point of bewailing the lack of good monuments in England. He states many reasons for this lack of little money, poorly chosen committees, temperamental. One of the important reasons, however, is the fact that the monuments are entrusted to sculptors when it is necessary to call upon the united efforts of architect as well as sculptor. This will explain why some of the designs for monuments by Sir Edwin were not carried out.

In characterizing Sir Edwin's work the author says that it is "instinct with style," not eclectic. "As a score as he has enlivened his composition with a gracious touch of strangeness, he retires into gravity. True it is that Sir Edwin has a special fondness for certain methods, but they have remained methods without degenerating into dexterities and tricks."

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MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT
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Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls
60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

NEW YORK

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The **STUDENT PRINCE**
with HOWARD MARSH and Lila Mearns
Chorus—40
46th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Laugh Separation
HIPPOCRAT Mats. daily, good 8:30
CANTOR ROSENBLATT
LOIS FULLER DANCERS, Irene Riccio, Corbett & Barry, and 100 others.

COHAN Thurs. & Sat. 8:30
Dances, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30
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British Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 26—"Lilac Time" is to be revived at the Lyric Theater in December.

On Nov. 2 "The Silver Fox" by Cosmo Hamilton, which has already been played with success in America, Australia, and New Zealand will be presented at a West End theater, London. Lawrence Grossmith will both produce it and take his old part. "Betty in Mayfair," which is the musical version of "Lilies of the Field," is to be brought to London from the provinces on Nov. 11. The cast includes Evelyn Laye, George Hayes, and Winifred Evans.

The first performance of the new Greek Play Society in London is to be "Edipus Tyrannus," the music for which is being composed by Philip Cathie.

Seymour Hicks is reviving "The Man in Dress Clothes," on the conclusion of the run of "The London Revue" at the Lyceum, London. He will have with him Edaline Terris as well as some members of his original cast.

At the Kingsway, London, Sir Barry Jackson has decided to put on Cicely Hamilton's comedy "The Human Factor," to follow "Hamlet" when a successor becomes necessary.

A new theatrical company known as "The Pilgrims" has been formed for producing plays in the West End, London. Their first venture is a three-act comedy, "The Desire for Change," by Francis Nelson. The plot is based on a hotel during a strike when the visitors have to depend on their own efforts.

"And So to Bed," reminiscent as it is meant to be of Samuel Pepys and his famous diary, with Dennis Eadie in the rôle of Pepys, is to follow "Party Reforms" at the Royalty, London.

A new play by Eden Philpotts, "Jane's Legacy," just produced in Birmingham, may be seen in London soon.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Claims of Contemporary Literature

WHETHER it is due to some obscure and unacknowledged jealousy of our fellows or to a better cause, there can be no doubt that many of us have a certain prejudice against the writing done in our own time. This prejudice is found not so much among those who read what they like, for more entertainment and without any theory to justify their likings, as among those more professional readers whose opinions are supposed to be authoritative and are certainly somewhat influential. Only in very recent years have college courses in literature begun to deal with the writing of the day, and even now the courses that do so are suspect in high quarters and are still on trial. Many a professor of literature still tells his pupils, with equal fiction and self-satisfaction, that when he hears a new book much talked about he goes and reads an old one. Even today one frequently hears the ancient sneer about "contemporary literature, so-called."

The heavy antiquity of this sneer, far from making it respectable or showing it to be just, is really its sufficient refutation. Pundits of 1850 used it with serene self-assurance in the heyday of Tennyson and Browning, Ruskin and Carlyle, assuring their grandsons that there had been no English writing worthy of attention since the great years of Wordsworth and Coleridge. If we go back to those same "great years" we find, of course, that Wordsworth and Coleridge were never read by people of this class, because they then labored under the disadvantage of being contemporary. The complete answer to such people may be made by pointing out what should be the obvious fact that all the classics of the world's literature have been contemporary to those for whom they were originally composed. In the middle of the seventeenth century these wisecracks who sneer at "contemporary literature" so-called sneered at John Milton, and fifty years before at William Shakespeare. In the age of Augustus they were contemptuous of Virgil and Horace. And yet, although they made a good many mistakes, they always have a satisfying sense of superiority because it takes usually half a century to prove them wrong, and by that time they do not usually much care. The worst of them is that they take no part in the sifting and winnowing process which is the main job of every generation of readers. Every one has heard it laid down as a bit of sage literary advice that one should never read a book which is less than ten years old. It is pretty obvious that this remark also contains its own refutation, for if all readers through all past time had practiced the rule it enjoins we should now have nothing whatever to read. If we should begin today the custom of ignoring every book less than ten years of age, the presses of the world would soon come to a standstill and the problem of contemporary literature would be emphatically solved. The probability is overwhelming that a book which waits a full decade for a hearing will never get one. We

have a vague impression that many books now regarded as classics were almost completely ignored when they first appeared, but the examples, though not unknown, are far from numerous. The fortune of all but one or two books in every thousand is sealed during that first decade in which our advisers would have us let them severely alone.

General acceptance of this counsel, then, would have serious results for authors and publishers but how about ourselves? Supposing that we spent all our time upon the sifted masterpieces of the past—not asking now just how these masterpieces are to be discovered by such a method—would we lose nothing? Quite clearly, we should lose a great deal. We should lose all the warmth and immediacy of an art which is shaped out of the very stuff of our own living. We should lose the realization, which is alone price, that even the clangorous and dazzling present is susceptible of interpretation, of order, and of beauty. (Not a perfect beauty, to be sure, and very far perhaps from a final order and interpretation, but yet it is something that we are not to be deprived of beauty. It is a literature compound about ourselves, for ourselves, and by ourselves. We wrote it—and who shall ever read it, therefore, with quite the same affectionate understanding that we can bring? Of course, we know very well how slight is the probability that anything written during the last ten years will be able to stand among the supreme products of the last three thousand; but suppose there were something—and we can never be sure unless we have read. That intrinsic and supreme excellence which will endure the quiet light of the centuries is not the only thing we have to look for. A book may be almost great for us, or at least do the work of greatness, which is not fitted to endure. A good book may have been made for the hour and not at all, in the hour for which it was made.

Of course, one may admit the truth of every item in this argument and yet feel that the difficulties which contemporary literature are almost prohibitive. In the first place, there is so much of it that no one can tell us where to begin or give us the faintest assurance that we shall ever get through. Reading the literature of our own time is like swimming in the middle of the ocean, or like rowing up a river where it is that we can do to overcome the current. Nay, we are constantly carried down stream, for the flood of books which we are told are worth our while is always greater than our ability to read.

To change the figure, contemporary literature is like a vast virgin forest through which no roads have yet been cut, in which there are signs pointing to the way. Reviewers have perhaps blazed the roughest kind of trail through it, but their mistakes are so many and their competence so very far from perfect that one feels he might as well go without them. Criticism will some day lay down its long and level roads through this jungle, and our children will pass along them as easily as we do through those of the Victorian period, but in so doing our children will not be reading contemporary literature.

Doubtless it is this feeling of the difficulties to be encountered that deters the cautious readers who, whenever they hear of a new book spoken of, go and read an old one. Let others break the trail and subdue the wilderness; they are for smooth macadam and getting home by nightfall. Fewer and fewer, however, in every generation of readers there have been a few, and in our own there are more than a few adventurous hearts who accept the challenge and plunge headlong into the thickets of the past. They will part from the path many times and often go the longest way about. They will return ever and again upon their own footprints, and will be unable to see the sky above their heads as they go. They will spend much time to little purpose and with slight advantage. But theirs will be the joy of discovery. They will lead the vanguard where the rest of the world will follow. They will lead the vanguard where the rest of the world will follow. They will lead the vanguard where the rest of the world will follow.

And, after all, it is easy to overestimate the difficulties confronting the reader in contemporary literature. Before he enters this wilderness he should have got his bearings by long following of the charted roads of the past. There is no reason to think that the great thoroughfares which criticism has laid down, running from Homer to the present day, change their direction as soon as they enter the wood of the present. The lines laid down by the past are as straight today as they were in his time. A reader who knows something of the past need have no expectation of going widely and permanently astray in the literature of his own time.

O. S.

The Heron

Brown shadows of the camphor
Gray shadows of the palm,
With flowery moonlight flooding
The pool with silver calm!
All luminous with lotus
Faint ripples have the sands
Where imagined in the water
A snow-white heron stands!
—Paul de Shun, Translated by Evelyn
Nicholas Kerr for The New Orient.

Drums on the Congo

The drum, indeed, plays a very important part in the life of Central Africa, for to the native it is a gramophone, an orchestra, a radio, a telegraph, a telephone in one. Over a region as large as Europe it is as commonly used for purposes of communication as Alexander Graham Bell's invention is in the United States. On one occasion, while in a canoe on the Congo above Stanley Falls, we heard, from far in the distance, the boom, boom, boom of a drum, the drummer evidently employing a code resembling our own Morse. My natives promptly ceased their paddling and listened intently; then one of them seized the drum lying in the bottom of the canoe and with a few quick beats answered the mysterious message that was coming to us out of the unknown.

"What are they saying?" I asked Amoni.

"It is one man from all same village like these people," he explained. "He long way off on 'nother ribber, twenty-three mile away. He say please tell him fambly fishing is ver' good so he not come home till tomorrow."

It was precisely as though an American business man were to call up his wife by telephone and tell her not to keep dinner waiting for him as he was spending the night in town.

Every Congo village has its town drum, usually a great hollowed log, sometimes three feet in diameter and a dozen feet long, set on blocks under a thatched hut of its own. These town drums are used for communicating with neighboring villages, for sending out summons to dances, feasts, tribal councils, and for broadcasting news of every kind. If the climatic conditions are propitious, particularly at nightfall, when a sudden hush falls over the great forest, they can be heard, so it is asserted, for sixty miles; it is a well-known fact that government radio messages are frequently outstripped by messages transmitted by the native drums, for the radio service in the Congo, as I discovered, is by no means to be depended upon.

So highly has this means of communication been developed—it is said that certain of the African tribes, notably the Tumbas of Southern Nigeria, can actually talk their language on the drum—and so universal is its use, that nothing happens among the white population which is not promptly disseminated among the natives. Time and again, in the course of our journey down the Congo, we found that the drum was constantly used, which the steamer stopped for fuel had been apprised of our coming and knew all about us (this I learned from Amoni); that I spent a portion of each day tapping out strange characters on a piece of paper by means of a mysterious clickety-click machine; that I carried a large black box in which he caught and imprisoned the images of people; and that my wife had a shiny machine which, when she pressed a button, could turn night into day. Nothing escapes the notice of your African native, who is as fond of disseminating trivial news by means of the drum as women in small communities at home are fond of gossiping over the telephone.

The speed and accuracy with which these drum messages are sent, sometimes over long distances, is astonishing. For example, when we arrived at the point on the river where we were to leave the pirogues and follow a trail through the bush to the trading-post, we were astounded to find the trader awaiting us with a hammock and bearers for every member of the party. He told us that he had known of our coming since the drum had been beating, and he proceeded to show us the drum and there was no means of communication by land. How had he learned that the drum had been added to the number of his invited guests? By the drum, of course. And the only mistake in his information was that we were English, which was not surprising, for in the Congo Americans are unknown, every European who is not a Bula Matadi (Belgian) being an Englishman. —E. Alexander Powell, in "The Map That is Half Unrolled."

God With Us

God so determined even his defeats
That they became his greatest victories.

God made his enemies as a wind to
His homeward-rushing sails. Where-
ever he went

The Lord was with him, and the Lord
upheld him.

—Alfred Noyes.

Sheep Bells at Night

One night he awoke. . . . It seemed
to him afterwards as if he had lain
waiting for something. Anyhow
something came. As it were a faint,
musical rain had invaded his hear-
ing; but the night was clear, for the
moon was shining on his window-
blind. The sound came nearer, and
revealed itself a delicate throng of
bells. It drew nearer still and nearer,
growing in sweetfulness as it came,
till at length a slow torrent of tink-
ling went past his window in the
street below. It was the flow of the
gliding of silvery threads, like the
tinkling of water-ripples, all the
side of a barge in a slow canal, all as
soft as the moonlight, as exquisite as
an odor, each sound tenderly trun-
cated and dull. A great multitude of
sheep was shifting its quarters in the
night, whence and whither and why
he never knew. To his heart they
were the messengers of the Most
High. For into that heart, soothed
and attuned by their thin harmony,
came the wind that floated without
breaking their lovely message, but
on the ripples of the wind that
bloweth where it listeth, came the
words, unlooked for, their coming
unheralded by any mental premon-
ition, "My peace I give unto you." The
sounds died slowly away in the dis-
tance, fainting out of the air, even
as they had grown upon it, but the
words remained. —George MacDonald,
in "Robert Falconer."



Street in St. Paul. From a Drawing by O. Giebert

"When Tomorrow—"

A nature-loving stone mason, working on a house by the shore of Loch Awe in Scotland, spent his evenings by the loch side. He was, he explained, "drinking in the beauty of God's world."

"When tomorrow," he said, "I bend over the stones once more I can feast my eyes with the memory of my loch."

There by his loch, he was practicing a bit of true wisdom. He had seen the desirability of lifting one's eyes from the day's task and resting them elsewhere. He had seen the beauty of the world. He was not passing through it with dazed eyes. And a man alive to the earth's beauty who can spend an evening happily in the quiet contemplation of it is an all too uncommon type.

Incidentally he had solved the problem of leisure. He knew what to do with those hours, whose use or misuse has so determining an influence on character. It used to be imagined that all that was needed was the granting of leisure. Now we begin to see that to know the proper use of leisure is a greater need. For so many haying the time, do not know what to do with it and so fall prey to the temptations of leisure. The stone mason found no difficulty there.

The world is beautiful. No one can contemplate it long without feeling the wondrous beauty of it. The earth seems under the joyous necessity of being beautiful. At all events it is forever breaking through. Look where we will at nature, beauty faces us. "Nor is it," as someone has pointed out, "a form of art to a material, that may serve as a basis for the artist's work. It is a specialized production as in art. The beauty of nature is intrinsic, universal, penetrating, and is as perfect as a snowflake, as in an Alpine peak. It is found in the most irregular heaping of fragments, as in a mountain slope or a torrent."

"Remember the daisies," said Watts, the artist, "they are exquisitely made." Through a microscope, one of the tiny protecting hairs of each of the hundred small yellow florets that form the "daisy's eye," is seen to be a perfect description of a daisy. Down to the minutest details the daisies are "exquisitely made."

Some places may seem more privileged than others, though often on examination the privilege is not so great as it seems. There may be no loch Awe at our doors, yet we are poor indeed if there is not some bit of beauty within easy reach. The beauty within reach is often more beautiful than we know. We never, it may be, took the trouble to explore. It seems an unprivileged place as it is in its state, or one of the most beautiful things to seek out and to see nature in her wilder aspect, to get into touch with nature from which city life tends to exile us. A holiday is a supreme opportunity. A woman who was moving from the Lake District to live in London was asked what she would do without the spacious views of the lakes. She replied, "I am taking them with me." A holiday should yield some visions of beauty that will be a possession forever. So that when on the morrow of the holiday, we once again bend over the stones, we can feast our eyes with the memory of the loch, or the mountain or the moors or the sea.

Some memories are a sure refuge and inspiration, a channel of calm

and strength and joy amid the work of the world. Thus to drink in the beauty of God's world is to discover something of the truth of Wordsworth's lines about nature who

"Can so inform
The mind that is within us, so im-
press
With quietness and beauty, and so
fill
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil
tongues,
Rash judgments, nor the sneers of
selfish men,
Nor greetings where no kindness is,
Nor all the darts of scorn and calumny,
Nor everset clouds, nor everset rain,
Can ever come between us and the
joy which is the province of our
soul."

Our cheerful faith, that all which we behold
Is full of blessings."

Poupelet Famous Duck

While living in the Rue de la Grande Chaumière, I made one of my best friends among the French people—a friendship which has increased with the years and which has had something to do with the appreciation of modern French sculpture in America. A few days later my servant brought a card to the studio—the card of Mademoiselle Jane Poupelet, sculptor of my precious rabbit. She explained that she had called to have a look at an artist who had bought the work of another woman artist. I was very glad her curiosity had brought her to me as I was anxious to see more work by so great a sculptor. Returning her card immediately, I found, in her studio in the Rue Dutot, a collection of small bronzes that convinced me that Mademoiselle Poupelet was one of the most important sculptors of our time.

On my next trip to America I took over with me seven of Poupelet's works, and in the United States I met her in America and I felt that her influence on American art would be valuable. I wanted every American student of sculpture to have the benefit of studying her extraordinary work. I was not disappointed in arousing appreciation at once. The Metropolitan Museum bought the most important bronze of the collection—"Femme à sa toilette"—and gave it a star place in the Rodin Gallery. The remaining six bronzes I sent to the exhibition at the National Academy. This latter organization accepted one of the bronzes—a tiny duck; and refused the other five! Some enterprising journalist got hold of the astounding information that Poupelet had been bought one day by the Metropolitan Museum and refused the next by the Academy; and from that moment my telephone began to ring and continued to ring for three days and nights—all on the subject of Poupelet. Columns were given her by the newspapers, which included interviews with the Academy jury artists who had refused her work, interviews with me and pictures of the bronzes—all of which were of course immediately sold. I even went so far as to break into print myself and wrote an article in which I said that Poupelet was the most original artist of our day and that "she has not begged, borrowed or stolen from any nation or any school of art." When this article appeared, the typewriter printed my statement to read—"she has begged, borrowed and stolen from every nation and every school of art."

ST. PAUL, in the Alpes Maritimes.

France, sits on the top of a hill and looks over the wall that Francis I ordered to be built around it, onto terraced vineyards and fields cut into little patterns like carefully placed quilts. Inside the walls of St. Paul the streets go up hill and down hill, under arches and out again, by falling fountains and close crowding old houses. At one time St. Paul was a town of wealth and there are beautiful mantels and stairways in some of the houses which, in the simplicity of their bare and unornamented walls, give no hint of hidden treasures. For the most part, however, the wealth of St. Paul is a thing of the past and the present population works all day in the groves and fields outside the town walls.

Jefferson's Lighter Side

He sang on his daily rides. . . . He told his grandson Yppes: "Above all things practice yourself in good humor." He kept Monticello full of young folks, assisted at their games, and he wrote them frequently when absent.

He had a happy way of closing these letters with a cheering filip. Writing to Monticello to the mother of his baby granddaughter Anne, he sent his "best affections to Mr. Randolph. Anne enjoys them without valuing them." From Monticello he sent the father of one of two other grandchildren this news of them: "Francis is now engaged in a literary contest with a single individual. Virginia, both having begun to write together. As soon as he gets to a (being now only at h) he promises you a letter."

Before starting home he once wrote Martha Randolph: "The children I am afraid will have forgotten me. However, my memory may perhaps be hung on the Game of the Goose which I am to carry them." To her daughter, away from home on a cousinly visit, he wound up a letter with "Your family of silkworms is reduced to a single individual. To encourage Virginia and Mary to take care of it, I tell them that, as soon as they can get wedding-gowns from this spinner, they shall be married!" When from home he used to enclose all manner of amusing pictures, verses, and other clippings to the children. Here are four lines he sent to be "a good lesson to convince you of the importance of minding your stops," for little Cornelia was to punctuate them "so as to make them true!"

Ernest Dowson

There never was a poet to whom verse came more naturally, for the song's sake; his theories were all poetic, almost technical ones, such as a theory, indicated by his preference for the line of Poe ("the violet, the violet, and the vine"), that the letter "v" was the most beautiful of the letters, and could never be brought into verse too often. For any more abstract theories he had neither tolerance nor need. Poetry as a philosophy did not exist for him; it existed solely as the loveliest of the arts. He loved the elegance of Horace, all that was most complex in the simplicity of Poe, most birdlike in the human melodies of Verlaine. He had the pure lyric gift. . . . and a song, for him, was music first, and then whatever you please afterwards. —Arthur Symonds.

Blue Laws

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NO one thing was Jesus more careful than in the matter of obeying the law. Of himself he said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, . . . I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." However, although he met the demands of the period and the country in which he lived, he never forgot that his first duty was to God, his Father. He came into the world at a time when material law and ceremony were considered of paramount importance, when the letter of the law rather than its spirit was rigidly observed. In Moses' time the tendency of the Israelites to fall away from the worship of the one God made stern measures seemingly necessary; and we read in Numbers that, following divine instruction, Moses bade the children of Israel make "fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations, and that they put upon the fringe of the borders a ribbon of blue," that they might "look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord, and do them." Anyone evading the law was punished, sometimes stoned to death.

Jesus came preaching and demonstrating the law of love, which though no less exacting, yet carried with it a blessing to the obedient one, showed God to be a loving Father rather than a relentless judge, gave man dominion instead of subjection and taught him obedience through love instead of fear. Jesus taught how to remember the Sabbath day and to keep it holy by obeying the spirit as well as the right letter of the law. Nowhere do we find that Jesus frowned upon pleasant recreation. When those who saw but the letter of the law attempted to prohibit him from doing God's work on the Sabbath day, he boldly disobeyed them; and when asked as to his reason for it, he answered, "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." He did not say, however, that the Sabbath was made for man to do, as his answer has been often quoted by those who wished to use the Sabbath for their own selfish ends, as an excuse for license. Paul tells us that "where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." If, then, the determination to enjoy oneself without regard to the wishes or pursuits of others is the motive for disregarding the law, can we truthfully say that we are guided by the "Spirit of the Lord"? If not, surely our action then becomes license, not liberty.

Christian Scientists are careful to

obey the law, not only because it is right, but because they have no wish to bring down criticism upon the beloved Cause or its Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, whom they honor and love because of her wonderful obedience to the law of God. She believed thoroughly in remembering "the sabbath day, to keep it holy;" and as with Jesus it was the spirit as well as the letter of the law which she honored. In her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 128), she says regarding the matter, "Christian Scientists abide by the laws of God and the laws of the land; and, following the command of the Master, they go into all the world, preaching the gospel and healing the sick."

God's law is the law of unchanging good. Man-made laws are being constantly repealed or amended. They have no permanent basis, since so-called mortal mind, their source, is constantly changing; but in so far as they rest upon divine Principle and allow man to worship God without disobeying the spirit of the law, they are progressive and helpful, and obedience to them can only help us to grow by subordinating our will to the good of the majority.

On page 222 of the book before quoted Mrs. Eddy says: "Mankind will be God-governed in proportion as God's government becomes apparent. The Golden Rule utilized, and the rights of man and the liberty of conscience held sacred. Meanwhile, they who name the name of Christian Science will assist in the holding of crime in check, will aid the election of error, will maintain law and order, and will cheerfully await the end—justice and judgment."

Perhaps we do not need "a ribbon of blue" to remind us of our need to obey Principle; but if laws still seem necessary to impress upon the attention of the majority the precious privilege contained in the fourth commandment, then we can be obedient, because we know that obedience carries with it a blessing. Jesus obeyed the laws of God because he loved Him with the love of a son; and he obeyed the laws of his country because he knew that right obedience is a proof of love. Our willingness to obey all accepted law is a test of our love for God and shows our dominion over self-love. When obedience based on love inspires our motives and acts, we shall need no blue laws to remind us to "remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy."

The Tree of Starlings

All the starlings of our town
Have settled in the hillside elm.
Since the last leaves were blown
down

Only sunlight wraps each bough
In a gossamer of blue light,
And the birds start at night,
Keep the tree from feeling bare:
But as thick as leaves just now
Came the birds to overwhelm
Any doubts the elm-tree had
With their whistles of delight.
What it is that makes them glad
I should tell you if I knew.
All this April rollicking
In the last month of the year
Has no logic I can see.
They must know it isn't Spring,
It's not as if they didn't know.
They expect to winter here;
They stay to emphasize the snow.
I suppose it can't be true
They are thronging there to make
Terror for the old elm sake?
It isn't a kind of Christmas tree?

—Grace Hazard Conkling, in "Ship's Log and Other Poems."

spelling of pancakes — "Panne-"

quakes. . . .
A letter to Gates carried this commentary: "We have no news to communicate. That the Assembly does little, does not come under that description." —Paul Winch, in "Jefferson and Monticello."

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What Johns Hopkins Has Done With Fifty Years

New York, N. Y., Special Correspondence
ON FEBRUARY twenty-second next, the Johns Hopkins University will celebrate its fiftieth birthday. Compared with equally famous but more venerable institutions of learning in the United States and in Europe Johns Hopkins is a mere youngster. Yet its half-century has been an extremely important period in the development of American education, for Johns Hopkins was the pioneer in introducing graduate instruction and research in this country.

Directed for the first quarter of a century by one of the few educational geniuses that the United States has known—Daniel C. Gilman—the university was always small in numbers and of late years poor in financial resources; but it has turned out an astonishing number of able graduates and has furnished the seeds from which many graduate schools in other parts of the country have burgeoned and blossomed. Now, primarily to set forth the needs of the university for funds which it is hoped may be forthcoming on its fiftieth birthday, the current issue of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine (October) contains a series of brief articles on the work of the different departments. They make interesting and impressive reading.

Men and Publications

Not buildings but men, was Gilman's famous motto and he might have added to this "publications as well as men," for almost at once began a series of scholarly journals to which the staff and graduate students contributed. The American Journal of Mathematics, edited by Sylvester; The American Chemical Journal, edited by Remsen; The American Journal of Philology, edited by Gildersleeve; Modern Language Notes, edited by A. Marshall Elliott (the first numbers printed by himself); the Johns Hopkins Studies in History and Political Science, edited by Herbert B. Adams; a series which Bryce said was "Admirable; we have nothing here to compare with it"; these were the publications which marked a departure in the activities of American universities. The mission of Johns Hopkins was the discovery and dissemination of new truth rather than the instruction of students; and the University Press was an important factor in the success of this ideal. Other series in the medical sciences, geology, biology and education have followed but the chief distinction attaches to these older journals, edited by the group that Gilman gathered around him for the opening of the university.

This emphasis on scholarship and investigation rather than instruction was also responsible for the fact that Johns Hopkins was largely instrumental in organizing several American learned societies. Thus, Elliott, the head of the romance language department, founded the Modern Language Association of America in 1883 and for many years edited the association's journal, Adams of the department of history, was influential in organizing the American Historical Society (1884) and as secretary directed its procedure until 1900. Professor R. T. Ely (best known as a Wisconsin economist) was one of the founders of the American Economic Association and Professor W. W. Willoughby (still the head of the political science department) was prominent in the formation in 1903 of the American Political Science Association. For 10 years he was the editor of the American Political Science Review.

Pioneer Departments

A number of departments were organized for the first time in this country. Thus, the first laboratory in the United States specifically for psychology was established in 1881 under G. Stanley Hall. The scientific study of Semitic philology was begun in 1883, when Paul Haupt came to the United States to begin the Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins. The Polychrome Bible—a complete critical edition of the Hebrew Bible with the different strata of the several books printed in different colors in order to make possible an instant comprehension of the analysis—was planned and is being edited by Prof. Paul Haupt with the collaboration of American and foreign scholars.

In classic studies the university has always been strong. Gildersleeve has already been mentioned. His personal department, "Brief Mention" in the American Journal of Philology, gained a reputation for learning, subtlety, and wit which made it read by many who were not professional philologists. The department of archaeology and art, largely influenced by him, has furnished 11 professors or directors of the American schools in Athens and Rome. The American Journal of Archaeology was founded under the auspices of Hopkins men. Of the 31 volumes of the Harvard Oriental series, nine have been produced by graduates or former students of the Hopkins de-

partment of Sanskrit while of the remaining 21 volumes only seven are by American scholars.

The natural science departments have also been noteworthy. "American Men of Science," edited by Dr. J. McKen Cattell, some years ago listed 9500 American scientists, 1000 of whom were, by the vote of the foremost scientists of the country "starred" as leaders in their respective fields. Of 193 starred leaders in chemistry, 24 had been trained at Hopkins, seven more than at the university that was second on the list; of the physicists, 29 had been trained at Hopkins, 19 more than at the second university. Six of 14 presidents of the American Physical Society have been Hopkins men. H. Newell Martin, who had been associated with Thomas H. Buxley, came to this country to establish the first American biological department, in which systematic research carried on together by graduate students and instructors formed the chief feature of the work. It can hardly be an accident that four of the half-dozen most eminent biologists in the country—Conklin of Princeton, Harrison of Yale, and Morgan and Wilson of Columbia—are Hopkins alumni. Of the starred geologists in "American Men of Science," 13 came from Hopkins, two more than from the university next in rank. This kind of primacy, of course, proves nothing but is not without interest, considering the university's youth and the competition that it has had from older and richer institutions.

Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Why has the bombardment of Damascus been characterized as a question that will put the League of Nations to a real test?

Has the French mandate over Syria, of which Damascus is the capital, proved of advantage to that country? In what way?

What control has the League over mandatory powers? (See Monitor of Oct. 31 and Nov. 2.)

To what degree may the new Sargent murals in Boston be regarded as a summing up of this great artist's abilities?

Is it possible for a modern to possess himself sufficiently of the viewpoint of an ancient civilization to give a satisfying interpretation of classic legends?

What of the use of symbols of other ages as vehicles for modern ideas, as in Bernard Shaw's historical dramas, in Wagner's "Ring," and in the poetry of Keats, Shelley and "H. D." (See Monitor of Nov. 3 and 4.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Editor's Table. They are intended to be a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary school.

Laboratory Course to Produce Critical Text of English Classic

Chicago, Ill., Special Correspondence
LABORATORY course for the production of a critical text of a great English classic is a new thing in scholarship, but at University of Chicago, this fall, instructors and a selected group of graduate students are at work on 66 manuscripts of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" for the purpose of producing from them a critical text of this famous masterpiece. It seems almost incomprehensible that no critical text has ever been produced of the greatest work of one of the three greatest poets who have ever written in the English language, but such is the fact, states Miss Edith Rickert, associate professor of English, who is helping conduct the course.

The chief obstacle to such a work lay in the fact that there were too many Chaucer manuscripts, and that they were too widely scattered to be accessible for close and comparative study, while no one was able to study all the manuscripts separately, or to bring them together in one place, the Chaucer scholars of University of Chicago decided to procure, if possible, exact photostatic copies of as many as possible and bring them together at the university for co-operative study. The university advanced \$10,000 for the expenses of the project, and permission was given to make photostatic copies of 66 of the 73 manuscripts. It is hoped that permission to photostat the rest may yet be secured.

Editions of Chaucer have been published from the time of Caixton, about 1475, down to the present, but of the 73 manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales" known to be in existence, not more than eight have been critically studied as a basis for these editions, while the remaining 65 manuscripts have been examined in only the most cursory fashion. In every age the writings of Chaucer have appealed to scholars and to lovers of literature, and some of the editions printed have been excellent, but none has satisfied the demands of modern scholarship. The reason for this lies in the fact that no manuscript written by Chaucer himself or revised is known to exist. Of the 73 manuscripts existing, some complete and some fragmentary, not one dates earlier than 20 to 30 years after Chaucer. Up to 1800 no scholar has been able to study all of these manuscripts, work out their relationship one to another, and make from his study a text based upon actual findings.

Most of the 73 known manuscripts are in the United States; two are in the Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif., a fragment and the famous "Ellesmere," the best and most beautiful of the manuscripts, with its colored drawings of the pilgrims; one is owned by George A. Plimpton of New York City; four were recently purchased by Dr. Rosenbach of New York and Philadelphia, three of them being from the famous Phillips collection in Chelsea, Eng., and one is in the Pierpont Morgan Library. Of the European manuscripts, one is in Naples, one in Paris, and the remaining 63 are in the libraries of Great Britain. The British Museum has 21, the Bodleian at Oxford has 15, those of Cambridge nine, and the cathedral libraries of Lincoln and Litchfield have one each. Other manuscripts are in the libraries of Northumberland and Devonshire, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Leicester, Lords Tollemache, Delamare, and Leconfield, Edmund Prudenell, and Percy Forwick.

The work on the photostatic copies is under the direction of Prof. John M. Manley, head of the English department of the University of Chicago, assisted by Miss Rickert and James Root Hubert, associate professor. It will be continued from year to year until it is completed. The project has aroused great enthusiasm among the graduate students in English and applications for admission to the laboratory courses are eagerly sought.

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Chinese Classics Returning to Their Own in Chinese Schools

Changsha, China, Special Correspondence
THE reopening of schools and colleges after the summer vacation shows a remarkable change in the interest of the Chinese students. In place of the all-consuming desire to seek Western studies to the neglect of their ancient literary studies, a call has come for more Chinese literature and history with a corresponding reduction in the amount of foreign material in the curriculum.

The university was opened 50 years ago with great éclat. Professor Child, James Russell Lowell, Francis Walker, Judge Cooley and Simon Newcomb were among its first lecturers. Walter Hines Page, Josiah Royce, Henry Carter Adams and Charles Rockwell Lanman were holders of the first fellowships. Many others have become equally famous. The experiment of graduate education was a great success. Now, on its fiftieth birthday, the university proposes to re-experiment: to abolish its college department, to take students who are midway in their undergraduate careers and to give them the degree of master of arts and doctor of philosophy after three and four years respectively. This experiment will face more difficulties than confronted Gilman in 1876, but the success of Gilman's enterprise will make the education of the world watch the new venture with interest and sympathy.

But after the events of the Boxer war the Government itself commenced first to encourage the study of other subjects and then to establish modern schools which have been growing in number and efficiency for the last two decades. It will be remembered that for the first 10 years of the present century thousands and thousands of students flocked to Japan to get the education in Western subjects which could not be had in China and were felt to be necessary in the new day that was at hand. Many of the students who studied there became leaders in the revolution that overthrew the Manchus and the monarchy in 1911, and are now in positions of power in government and education.

These returned students also became teachers in the schools that were being established during those years. Then came a change. With the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity by the American Government under President Roosevelt, and its application to education, the number of students going to America and Europe increased by leaps and bounds. On the foundation of this remitted indemnity alone several hundred students are maintained abroad and others not so fortunate get a college training under American and Chinese professors trained in the West.

Young Leaders

Other indemnities similarly returned or to be returned add to this number or promise to do so soon. The return of these students from abroad has raised a great problem. The earlier ones who had secured American degrees reached high positions in incredibly short time. When one runs over the names of the most powerful men in the diplomatic and educational world, he is surprised to realize how few years they have been out of college. Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang are still comparatively youthful, such leaders as those recently speaking for China at Honolulu were in their twenties in the early thirties. The intellectuals in Peking are like Hu Shih and T. T. Liu are young men.

But this does not tell the whole story. There are misfits among them. In their eagerness to secure the new learning a goodly number of boys went so far as to neglect Chinese almost altogether. In a land where elegant writing is a highly prized art, by far the largest number of returned students and many of the graduates from the modern schools cannot compose a simple letter. Some of them are so behind the times that they are compelled to give their

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lectures in colleges or schools, in English.

In the schools it has been hard to get students to pay attention to their Chinese books. Enamoured of natural science, their tendency has been to look down on literature which composed the backbone of their study under the old systems. The result has been that men are returning in great numbers from American and Europe trained as engineers, civil or mining, to find that the unsettled conditions in the country have made their whole course useless to them. They have developed in a special direction which unfits them for the necessary duties of fathers in the home and alone are open to them. Within the last week two such have returned to this place, one an engineer and the other a qualified agriculturist, with almost a hopeless future.

On the other hand, the openings available today call for a knowledge of both Chinese and foreign subjects. The leaders in the new movements are men who have made the Chinese language an instrument of expression of modern ideas. Hu Shih and others of his kind are accomplished scholars who are at home in two languages. They and their followers are firing the youth of China with a desire for Western science and thought, but even more with appreciation of the high value of the writings that have come down from the past in their own land.

This is tending to go so far as to lead some men to slight a knowledge of foreign history and literature, with a tendency to scorn what they do not get from Chinese sources. But the extreme manifestations of that educational nationalism are, one feels, but a temporary response to the violence of the campaign waged against foreign ideas in education which have ruled hitherto. The saner and more permanent elements are trying simply to restore the balance that was lost when China's youth adopted whatever was Western and turned its back on the native culture.

Enthusiastic Return to Chinese

As an attempt to reach normality and balance the new movement is being received with open arms. Western subjects are to continue, and knowledge of foreign languages will be necessary. In some of the branches of study a whole set of technical terms will have to be created and gain their place. But the process is under way. Commissions are working on the adoption of Chinese terms, particularly in natural science. The present lack of terms will make it necessary to use English or European terms for some time to come.

But the desire of the colleges and universities, acting under the new tendency, is to urge that Chinese teachers at least shall commence to make use of their own tongue in the classroom even for the teaching of Western subjects. But in order not to denationalize the Chinese any more, additional importance is to be given to literature and to the history of China. Teachers trained in modern pedagogical methods are being demanded for purely Chinese subjects, now taught by the old-fashioned teachers according to their old-fashioned methods. The sudden demand for such men has brought the salary scale for these trained teachers of Chinese classics up to and even above the point reached by natural science teachers, which now are relatively far more plentiful.

SCHOOLS—United States

The Play-House

1031 East State Street, Rockford, Illinois
Boarding limited group: children over 2½ years. Personal supervision. Kindergarten through 8th grade. Open all summer for recreation to children under 12. Regular school year is now open.

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For All—Swimming, Hiking, Rainy Day Games in the Gym, Plenty of Wholesome, Supervised Play.

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LAKE GROVE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

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Parent-Teacher Project

IT HAS long been said that the child is the parent's best investment. The average father has been content to allow the mother to care largely for the home side of the family and be entirely responsible for the real welfare of the children. But parent-teacher associations are everywhere enlisting the active membership of fathers in local groups. Fathers' associations are forming in many schools where there are boy problems of more than usual complexity. In one association of Pasadena the children of the school were asked to write compositions on "What My Dad Means to Me." No names were signed. At "special fathers' night" these child stories made one of the most effective programs of the year.

In the Los Angeles Federations of Parent-Teacher Associations the 10 districts observe an annual fathers' night. At the John Burroughs School on that night the fathers conduct the entire program. Horace Mann School of Kansas City has a fathers' club, organized a year ago. To undertake work that falls outside the jurisdiction of the P. T. A. is the main aim. "In addition," says one member of the executive committee, "we act in the nature of a vigilance committee to see that the neighborhood is kept free from unclean influences; we supervise the installation of traffic safety signs in the vicinity of the school; take care of charity work among the needy and stage entertainments for the children during occasional nights." The club membership is not limited to fathers. All men in the district interested in the welfare of children are invited to join.

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Sub-Primary through two years High School. Catalogue sent upon request.

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THEORETICAL ACADEMY

STEEL SOARS TO NEW PEAK PRICE TODAY

Other Industrials Also Move Higher—Some Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Reactionary tendencies became more pronounced in today's stock market, but they failed definitely to check speculative operations for the advance, which were effectively conducted in a number of copper, chemical and electrical shares.

A large overnight accumulation of buying orders gave opening prices a strong tone, with such popular issues as U. S. Steel common, General Motors, Du Pont and American Smelting quickly mounting to new high levels.

When the rally showed signs of slowing up, bear traders threw thousands of shares into the market, which, combined with a amount of profit taking, forced a sharp reaction just before midday.

Most of the hardest hit, Chrysler breaking 3 points, Hudson 6, and Nash 5, selling pressure soon extended to other sections of the list, with a large number of issues falling 1 to 3 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast Lines, which recently have enjoyed sharp advances, each broke about 5 points.

Heavy Selling Occurs
A strong underselling of buying some made itself felt, and the market was headed upward after midday, although not all of the earlier issues had been recovered. Federal Mining and Smelting common soared 3 points and the preferred 7, while General Electric, Ward Baking Co., American Smelting, American Smelting and Allied Chemical sold 3 to nearly 5 points above yesterday's final quotation.

A drop in French francs to a new low level below 4 cents forced foreign exchange trading. Sterling held firm at 84.44.

The market ran into a tremendous volume of selling after 11 o'clock, with the steel and motor shares the hardest hit, although the renewal rate on call loans was cut 1/4 to 1/2 percent. United States Steel broke from 134 1/2 to 132, and General Motors from 144 to 142. Steel and motor shares cast iron pipe relinquished their earlier 5-point advances.

Chrysler was driven 6 points under yesterday's closing, and Hudson 5, United States Realty lost 5 points despite the announcement of an increase in the quarterly dividend and a split up of the stock.

Bond Movement Narrow
Bond prices moved within narrow limits in today's trading, falling to follow a clearly defined trend.

What little buying interest there was converged on semipermanent issues, many of the convertible bonds moving up in sympathy with the early rise in stocks.

Pan American Petroleum 6 reached a new high level on the present move, and Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5 continued active, rising 1/2 point.

French obligations reflected uneasiness over the fall in the franc to a new low price below 4 cents, but the reaction in these issues was not severe.

Other foreign and U. S. Government securities were steady.

STEEL FOUNDRIES EARNINGS LARGER

American Steel Foundries reports net income in 9 months of \$3,623,364, equal after preferred dividend to \$3.49 a share on \$62,745 common shares compared with \$3,558,705 or \$3.41 a share on 722,194 shares in 1924.

The September quarter net income was \$535,221 or 75c on the common stock compared with \$441 or \$1.50 a share in the 1924 quarter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
100 Abitibi	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Adams Ex.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Adv. Ry.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Gas	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Ry. & E.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Tel. & T.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Wire	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Zinc	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Steel	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Sugar	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. T. & T.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. W. & S.	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Wool	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Zinc	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Steel	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Sugar	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
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BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Stock	High	Low	Nov. 5	Nov. 4
100 Am. Steel	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
100 Am. Sugar	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	108
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NORTHERN OHIO POWER MERGER RUMORS DENIED

Company Making Progress but Predictions of Big Earnings Unfounded

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Heavy trading in Northern Ohio Power Company stock which started about two weeks ago and carried the stock to a new high of 19 1/2, has been followed by rumors concerning the company's earnings and merger possibilities.

Several weeks ago it was reported that Northern Ohio Power Company was purchasing control of the Ohio concern, but there was no reflection of this in the action of the common stock at that time.

In these days of utility mergers and purchases, it is natural that a sharp advance in a rather dormant stock should attract attention.

According to some supposedly well-informed people, Northern Ohio Power Company is again the chief bidder for Northern Ohio's properties; while in other sources the information is being given "confidentially" that American Gas & Electric has made an offer of \$25 a share for Northern Ohio common.

These rumors are without foundation. President F. L. Dame of Northern Ohio makes a strong denial of any negotiations of the kind, and the American Gas & Electric company, which has been in the market for some time, has not yet made an offer.

As pointed out here about a week ago, business of Northern Ohio Power is continuing to show great improvement over a year ago. Predictions of big earnings for the coming year, however, are unwarranted.

When the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation was reorganized into the present Northern Ohio Power Company, some 10-year 7 per cent bonds, have been made.

However, this balance is before full payment of the bonds, and the Northern Ohio Power Company is now in a position to pay the bonds as they mature.

For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, the charge made for maintenance and depreciation was approximately 10 per cent of the gross earnings, and the balance available for interest and dividends was about 5 per cent.

Based on figures for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, the balance available for interest and dividends was about 5 per cent of the gross earnings, and the balance available for interest and dividends was about 5 per cent.

Of course, the question may be raised as to whether the balance available for interest and dividends is sufficient to cover the interest on the bonds, and the answer is that it is.

Results of operation so far this year plainly show that Northern Ohio Power Company is in a position to pay the bonds as they mature.

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Jersey Central Power and Light Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

The system supplies electric light and power in 140 Communities and gas in 45 Communities having total population of over 244,000, including a portion of the great Metropolitan District tributary and suburban to New York City.

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14 State Street, Boston 111 Broadway, New York

THE ALEXANDER FUND

Total Investments \$1,584,864.88

74th Quarterly Dividend Will Be Paid November

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Rail G do Sul (State) Rs 46... 98
Salvador (Esp) Rs 45..... 105 1/2
Sao Paulo (Esp) Rs 45..... 105 1/2
Saxton Fuel Wgt Rs 75..... 93 1/2
Serbia C & Sloy Rs 42..... 91 1/2
Sweden (Kung) £ 52..... 102
Sonderland (Eng) £ 52..... 102
Swiss Confed Rs 40..... 116 1/2
Swiss Govt Rs 40..... 103 1/2
Tientsin (China) \$ 40..... 104 1/2
U K GI BR & I \$ 35..... 117 1/2
U K GI BR & I \$ 35..... 117 1/2
Uruguay (Gen) \$ 35..... 103 1/2

GENERAL TRADE SECTIONS

**CONDITIONS GOOD,
SAVES ARMOUR HEAD**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—General business conditions are good, says L. Addison White, president of Armour & Co., who was in New York on a business trip.

The farmers are cashing in their corn at \$1 a bushel in hogs and cattle, and wheat at \$1.40 a bushel. They are all reaping big crops and getting good prices.

"The turning loose of all this money is a big stimulus to retail trade," says L. Addison White. "It has been estimated by the 1,000,000 reports of big railroad earnings."

There is a great soundness to the country's business. The early winter has been unusually mild and the weather still at this time of the year. This all means turning over capital and re-ordering supplies. I look for a big holiday trade in all lines of goods.

"There has recently developed a big increase in business of packing house products for abroad. The foreign trade inlard has increased largely, and last week the sales for Germany were the best of the year. The stock is rather ragged, coming up of results in the continental market."

Regarding Armour & Co., Mr. White said that in the past 24 years only three showed a loss, these being the years of the post-war deflation.

"As long as there are 110,000,000 people in this country who eat meat at least once a day, Armour & Co.'s business will be stable and substantial," he said.

**REALTY NOW ON A
\$10 ANNUAL BASIS**

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—United States Realty declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 on the common, placing that company in the lead among real estate companies. It also recommended that present authorized capital stock be changed to 1,000,000 shares of no par value. As preferred bonds have matured, the company has decided to retire them but will just one issue of stock.

Directors further recommend that the new law stock be exchanged for present stock on the basis of 2 1/2 for 1. This will take 686,457 shares of the new stock and leave 313,543 shares outstanding. The company reports for six months ended Oct. 31 net income of \$1,921,322.

**PAIGE-DETROIT EARNS
\$4.32 ON JUNIOR ISSUE**

Paige-Detroit Motor (Paige, Jewett and subsidiaries) reports for Sept. 30 quarter net income of \$1,511,672 after taxes, or \$4.32 per share. Dividend is equal after to \$1.24 a share on 676,474 shares of common stock. Total dividends paid for the quarter were \$848,157 or \$1.24 a share on 676,474 shares of common stock. Net income for the first nine months of this year was \$4,741,259, or \$3.81 a share on 600,000 shares in the first nine months of 1924.

**COLORADO FUEL
& IRON DEFICIT**

The Colorado Fuel & Iron reports a deficit of \$186,334 for the third quarter. The new law stock is being converted into common, contrasted with surplus of \$484,157 or \$1.48 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends in the preceding quarter. Surplus for the third quarter of 1924 is \$1,484,157.

Surplus for the first nine months of this year was \$1,087,375, equal to \$2.76 a share on 393,643 shares of common stock. Preferred dividends, compared with surplus of \$484,157 or \$1.48 a share in the like period of 1924.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Special).—Certain imitation black onyx, imported by L. Mendelson Company, the Victor Company and E. W. Robinson & Co., is hereby ruled by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922, as imitation semi-precious stones, faceted, rather than at 55 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922.

Shoe buckles composed wholly or in part of bone, ivory, shell, wood, metal, rubber, Inc., and taxed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922.

Under paragraph 316, act of 1922, shoes, hats, coats, suits, dresses, etc., valued at 15 cents a hundred and 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922.

The Customs Board rules that certain shoe buckles, composed wholly or in part of bone, ivory, shell, wood, metal, rubber, Inc., and taxed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922, as imitation semi-precious stones, faceted, rather than at 55 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 316, act of 1922.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The weekly return of Bank of England novices as follows:

P circulation	Nov. 5 '25	Nov. 6 '24
Public deposits	£141,442,000	£123,847,000
Private deposits	141,212,000	136,406,000
Total deposits	282,654,000	260,253,000
Gov securities	35,208,000	44,858,000
Other securities	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve funds	27,354,000	24,297,000
Prop res to lib.	23,775	19,397
Total assets	149,016,000	138,494,000
Bank rate	4%	4%

WOOLWORTH SALES GAIN

Sales of F. W. Woolworth Company for October and November show gains as follows:

October sales	\$22,924,184	\$20,400,350
Ten months	\$175,081,166	\$161,102,141

STEEL OPERATIONS OVER 81 PER CENT IN RECENT WEEKS

Operations of United States Steel subsidiaries this week averaged over 81 per cent in recent weeks.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, unbiased source of information for the public."

Colony - the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883

A Great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application.

"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, unbiased source of information for the public."

The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, unbiased source of information for the public."

16 Bromfield
BOSTON

on Street
ld Street
ON

Monitor.

"Founded on Integrity"
New Rochelle, N. Y.

10

BRITISH TRY FOR LOCAL OPTION

Autumn Campaign Opened in Manchester for Control of Liquor Traffic

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Speaking at the big meeting in Manchester Free Trade Hall which initiated the great autumn campaign for local option, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, said:

The world's attention is drawn to the United States and the greatest social experiment of all time—the establishment of prohibition. Vast sums have been expended in the avoidance of the truth, but "murder will out," and the facts are slowly being told. They say there are no perfect observers of the prohibition laws. Who expected anything of the kind? The greatest prohibition decision in existence today is the Ten Commandments. Is there anything like perfect observance of these? Does anyone propose to abolish them because of that?

A Fair Chance

Give this great experiment a fair chance, and I say here and now that this country is not playing the game as regards the United States, nor are some of the self-governing dominions. Suppose we had gone on with the French ships, together with their great industries, connived to break our laws. What should we think of the French Nation? I think we should call on her to observe the courtesies and laws of the game.

The American politician takes up this question because of the overwhelming public opinion, not for the repeal, but for the rigid enforcement of this law. What about ourselves, and what lies immediately before us? There has been great improvement undoubtedly—the streets of our great cities and the other rural areas point strongly to that, and we thank God for it, but the need for drastic reform is still overwhelming.

Immense Expenditure

As regards the expenditure, Mr. Wilson estimated that no less than £216,000,000 were spent last year—no less than £137,000,000 in taxes. Whenever a friend of ours who drinks says that a large proportion of it goes towards the cost of the liquor traffic, I think of the same time I remember what John Morley said about the "disorder, degradation, and worse than death to individuals, and the other way of collecting taxes than through the liquor trade. The amount spent on the liquor trade would maintain the whole army of those at present out of work."

We should make an appeal on behalf of young citizens and young children. In Geneva, the other way of collecting taxes than through the liquor trade. The amount spent on the liquor trade would maintain the whole army of those at present out of work."

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Suppression of Traffic the Goal

Mr. Lett Jones said that the purpose of the campaign was to unite temperance opinion with the demand for temperance reform. He believed in the suppression of the liquor traffic by the vote of the people, because of the harm the liquor trade was doing to the nation, and always had done physically, morally, economically, and socially. The burden was too heavy to be borne. He continued:

We are today less protected against the mischief of the liquor traffic than at any time in the last 400 years. There has grown up in our country a system of selling drink in clubs, in which the liquor is sold in clubs it should be under the same regulations and rules as in the public house. Then, again, we should have protection from motorcar drivers who drink. It is an offense under the law to be drunk in charge of a motorcar, but when is a man drunk? Such a man should not drink at all.

Enlightening Figures

Comparing the amounts spent annually on drink and in other ways, Mr. Lett Jones pointed out that £316,000,000 was being spent on drink, only £28,000,000 on public education, £76,000,000 on milk, £50,000,000 on bread, £65,000,000 on domestic coal, £24,000,000 on old-age pensions, £8,000,000 on hospitals. He added:

Industry enriches a nation, drink impoverishes it. The shipping, mining, cotton, and wool industries are depressed, but the breweries and distilleries are making vast profits. It is a parasitic trade feeding upon the country.

Mr. Philip Snowden said that they were entitled to rejoice because of

WAR-TIME RAIL WAGES FAVORED

Trainmen and Conductors Chairmen Sponsor Move for Return

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP).—Restoration of war-time wage levels sought by transportation brotherhoods in 1923 and 1924 is the objective of a new campaign started here.

The western joint association of general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, meeting here, has approved proposals centering on a return of wages in effect after rates had been advanced to meet prices as they expanded during the war.

Such an increase would involve more than \$25,000,000 a year when applied to the 200,000 yard and train service employees. The war-time levels, cut 12 per cent by the United States Railroad Labor Board in July, 1921, ranged from \$6.04 a day for switch tenders to \$7 a day for passenger conductors.

Campaigns for increases in 1923 and 1924 brought back about 5 per cent of the 1921 reductions.

The proposals of the Western group will go before the Southern Association in Washington next Tuesday and a week later before the Eastern association in Cleveland. As agreed on by representatives of the three associations, the proposals go before the railroad managers within 30 days, it was indicated. Until then details of the Western group's proposition are withheld.

The Western association today elects officers and a conference committee, which, if necessary, may appear before the Southern and Eastern meetings.

The meetings have been attended by W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, L. E. Shoppard, president of the conductors, and other local officers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line minimum space five lines.

HELP WANTED—MEN

An exceptionally high grade man is needed by a leading organization in its particular field. He will have to understand the business of the organization, preferably in specialty work. He must have a number of years' experience, and a number of references. He must be a man of initiative and activity, it will pay you to get in touch with us.

If your work is governed by an earnest and sincere desire to be of service, if you are a man of quick and correct analysis, if you have the ability to overcome objections expressed by others, if you have a constructive attitude of mind, if you are a man of initiative and activity, it will pay you to get in touch with us.

HOUSE & APARTMENTS TO LET

Choice apartment, only a step from Beacon and Powell Sts.; 8 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, full kitchen, light on three sides; an exceptional opportunity. Call Reagent 4060.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive 7-room apartment, built 1916, 4 1/2 baths, 2 1/2 closets, full kitchen, light on three sides; an exceptional opportunity. Call Reagent 4060.

HOUSE & APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO adults want completely furnished house or apartment, preferably in Brookline, near the center of the city, with good transportation to downtown New York; December to March. W. A. MOORE, Mountain Lake, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

N. Y. C. 145 W. 55th—Leaving for California, large four, bedroom, living room, kitchen, bath, modern house, restaurant, swimming pool, complete service; price \$13,500, terms. Apply NAGAN, Phone Circle 6815.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 10 West 60th, "Congress Apartments"—1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, furnished, reasonable. Tel. 5-1234.

N. Y. C. 294 Central Park West (90 St.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchen, complete service; good transportation; reasonable. Schuyler 8829.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny rooms overlooking Charles River, breakfast, bath, complete service; reasonable. 212 Bay State Road, Phone 10460.

BOSTON, 31 Huntington Ave., Suite 11—Rooms suitable for one or two people, Phone 10460.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Attractive room with or without day bed, separate kitchenette; reasonable. 150 Hancock St., Lafayette 4490.

CAMBRIDGE—Furnished room with kitchen privileges; second floor; to business woman; references required.

LONGMEADOW, MASS.—Pleasant, attractive furnished room in private family, convenient to street car; one fare to Springfield. Tel. 6192-M.

N. Y. C. 232 West 74th—Exceptionally large beautifully furnished room, newly decorated, all conveniences; refined surroundings; reasonable. 232 West 74th, Tel. 5-1234.

N. Y. C. 605 West 180th—Attractively furnished room; business woman; private family; all conveniences. Edgemoor 0766, CLARKSON, N. Y.

N. Y. C. 58 Central Park West, Apt. 4-N—Desirable room, one facing park, sunny, home privileges; good transportation; permanent.

N. Y. C. 450 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3—Single room next bath; private family; gentleman preferred. Tel. 5-1234.

N. Y. C. 135 W. 58, Apt. 4—Attractively furnished two-room sunny suite, steam heat, electricity. Phone Circle 5822.

REVEREND—Attractively furnished apartment; excellent location. Apply to Mr. R. H. ALPHEUS, 222 Audubon Rd., Boston, Suite 1. Tel. 6192-M.

ROOMS WANTED

UNFURNISHED room, lady, private home, about \$35 month. Box C-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 279 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BUFFALO, Healer Inn, 742 Lincoln Ave. Good home cooked dinner, 75 cents, from 6-7:30 p. m.; comfortable, well kept rooms.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

AN OPPORTUNITY

A place for professional women where the child can be cared for—school and playground—while the mother is at business. Board and room for parent and child on a cost basis.

Miss Leora Houghton

294 Central Park West (90th Street) Schuyler 8829 NEW YORK CITY

LADY student with teaching experience desires to raise child or need child at home. Write L. E. M., 80 Marion St., East Boston.

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270 Madison Ave., Tel. Caledonia 2700
2. Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 6422
50, Faubourg St. Honoré, Tel. Elvise 91-99
11 Via Magna, Tel. Florence 9185
902 Fox Blvd., CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Blvd., CHICAGO
1638 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 3009
435 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 6935
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Delaware 0272
825 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240
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1022 N. W. Wash. Bldg., Tel. Main 0420

Also by Local Advertising Representatives United States and other countries. Free in many cities throughout the country.

Local Classified Advertisements

Country Life in an Apartment

Midst the charm of beautiful Westchester
GREEN COURT
Columbus Avenue and 4th Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

The Green Court Apartment has been built among a profusion of pines and landscaped in such a step to the railroad stations, trolley lines, schools, churches, stores, and yet there is sufficient isolation to have a sense of complete privacy.

An opportunity for discriminating people to get away from the congested quarters of the city and yet be but a half hour from the center of New York. Exceptional suites of 2 to 6 rooms at moderate rentals.

V. GREEN COMPANY, INC., Owners
45 West 34th Street, NEW YORK CITY
Renting Agent on property daily and Sunday from noon until 10 P. M.

Barrington Court

987-989 Memorial Drive
CAMBRIDGE
2-8 Rooms
1-3 Baths
Immediate occupancy.
Open for inspection daily.

F. W. NORRIS CO., Realtors
31 Milk Street, Boston
LIBerty 5712

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO., Realtors
110 State Street, Boston

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Albany (Continued)
VELVETS
\$3.95 to \$7.95 a yard
Rich shades, including black and white. 40 and 42 inches.
Brocade Velvet Chiffons
\$5.95 to \$8.75 a yard
Two-tone and plain effects.
Mail orders prepaid.
Perkins Silk Shop
128 State Street

This Savings Bank Is Open Afternoons Until 5 o'clock
Saturday evenings, 5 to 8 o'clock
4 1/2% Interest Paid
Bank by Mail!
We have a very convenient and simple plan whereby you can bank with us by mail and if you will write us, we will gladly explain our system to you.

"Albany's 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"
THE NATIONAL SAVINGS
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

"Bigger Than Weather"
Men's
Patrick (Duluth) Overcoats

BOYCE & MILWAIN
STATE STREET
Plant Tulip Bulbs Now
Darwin and Early
assorted
\$3.50, \$4.00 per hundred

Cousins
Modese Shoes
The Style that's also comfortable
Cousins Modese in this city are to be had only at our store. See the styles for fall and winter at prices you'll call reasonable.

J. & T. Cousins
9-11 NORTH PEARL ST.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Secretary Hoover is quite right, from the American point of view, in calling attention to the menace to American industry in the control of raw materials by foreign governments. What was done by Great Britain with rubber served to arouse the apprehension of a nation of users of automobile tires. But

Why Not an Economic Conference?

much the same thing had been done before with tin, by Great Britain and Bolivia together. Not long ago Americans, unfortunate enough to have made a habit out of coffee-drinking, were complaining because the Brazilian Government had pushed up the price by putting an embargo on exports of the coffee bean. Chile could do the same thing with nitrates, Japan with silks, and perhaps India with tea. There are indeed possibilities of heavy losses to the United States if the strategy of the British rubber growers should be generally imitated.

But this is one of the questions which should not be discussed from an American or a narrowly nationalistic viewpoint. The British might fairly point out that the rubber raid followed swiftly on the heels of the urgency of the United States to realize on the British war debt. It is estimated that American automobile owners will pay that debt for their friends across the sea.

So far, so good—for the British. But was it a wise play for them? What was the first reaction of America? The determination of one great tire company to establish its own rubber plantations in Liberia and the lease of 1,000,000 acres of land for that purpose. Other companies will unquestionably follow suit. The British rubber growers say that this year's restriction of output was necessary to save the industry. Perhaps so, but there is every reason to believe that it will ultimately cost them the American market, because the automobile manufacturers are not going to remain long at the mercy of foreign producers.

And yet the United States is not free from the charge of having invited exactions of this character. It requests the nations of the world to pay up some \$11,000,000,000 of war debts with all convenient dispatch. What more natural than that they should try to get the highest prices possible for the goods in which payment must be made? If they try to pay in manufactured goods they encounter the tariff, together with the certainty that it will be raised if the flood of goods endangers the prosperity of the American manufacturer. But raw materials enter free, or virtually so. What easier than to put up the price of rubber, tin or wool and thus make American consumers pay the debts due from the producing countries?

If in the endeavor to recoup the losses of the World War the nations embark upon a new economic war, the consequences are certain to be disastrous. If every state of Europe shall deal with trade and industry in a spirit of narrow nationalism, recovery will be indefinitely postponed, and, indeed the seeds of a new war may be sown. The United States, sheltered behind its own tariff wall, is hardly in a position to counsel Europe to take a broader view of international trade.

Indeed, the only suggestion for meeting the emergency has emanated from Louis Loucheur, the eminent French industrialist. He has urged that, along with military disarmament, the world should consider economic disarmament, and to this end he has suggested the calling of an economic conference by the League of Nations. Such a conference would not only consider the unwisdom of multiplying tariff barriers but would also doubtless take up the question of using national control of raw materials as a weapon against competitors in trade. In such a conference the United States would necessarily play an important part.

Rightly considered, international trade is profitable to both parties, but the theory is very popular just now that the most prosperous state is the one which sells continually and never buys. An international economic conference might help to correct this error, and serve as a check upon economic warfare as disarmament conferences are expected to check incitements to military and naval warfare.

On the last day of December next Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the marine corps will have completed two years of service, under leave of absence, as head of the police department of the city of Philadelphia.

The Recall of General Butler

President Coolidge, appealed to by Mayor Kendrick of that city and Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, has announced his formal decision, reiterating that indicated a year ago and declining their request that General Butler's leave be further extended. There is but one inference to be drawn from the expressed wish that his services in behalf of law enforcement in Philadelphia be continued. This is that his efforts have been in some measure effective. But there is the equally convincing indication that there remains to be accomplished much of the same kind of work as has been undertaken.

It must be agreed that the attitude of the President is in no way intended to hinder or discourage the complete success of Mayor Kendrick's law-enforcement program. Otherwise he would not have agreed to dispense with General Butler's services in the marine corps for two years. But it is a reasonable view of the matter that the actual emergency which existed two years ago, if it was possible to meet it in the manner undertaken, should now have been met. If the method in which the federal authority has so generously co-operated is ineffective, or if the officer assigned has not succeeded in the task imposed, then other and more effective steps must be taken.

The entrenched political machinery of a great city is not easily readjusted or adapted to the enforcement of any social edict or progressive reform. If it were, the success of state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic would have been much greater than now appears. Un-

til there are overturnings by an aroused electorate, even as forceful and resourceful an individual as General Butler will find his most determined efforts frustrated. But it will be encouraging to those who are inclined to support only half-heartedly an impartial enforcement of the law to be made to realize that its fearless administration can be made effective, even in face of organized opposition by police and magistrates.

This growth of popular understanding is the forerunner of that overturning which is promised. It may be disappointing, but it is in no way discouraging, that these processes are slow in taking form. Intrenched evil, no matter what form it may assume, is not easily uprooted. There must go on, not only in Philadelphia but elsewhere, that awakening which finally will bring the realization that right and justice are armed and equipped for victory.

The Locarno pacts have certainly had an extraordinarily "good press." From every corner of the world save Russia a chorus of relief and praise has found expression that the long-drawn-out negotiations should have come to so happy and fruitful an ending. Though here and there a note of caution makes

After Locarno

itself heard, the overwhelming mass of opinion seems to be agreed that Mr. Chamberlain, M. Briand, and Herr Stresemann, the three protagonists of the pacts, have deserved well of their countries and of the world.

In their essence the negotiations at Locarno have achieved two purposes. In the first place they mark the definite closing of the war era. The distinction between victor and vanquished, between "good" nations and "wicked" nations, has been officially wiped out. The representatives of Germany and of her late enemies have sat round a table on equal terms, not merely to discuss the execution of a dictated treaty of peace but to lay the foundations of the post-war political structure of Europe, and they have succeeded in their task. The effect on the general diplomatic "atmosphere" must be enormous. The warring nations have, so to speak, officially shaken hands after eleven years of fighting and quarrel, and though such shaking of hands does not mean that all difficulties have been solved it replaces an official attitude of suspicion, backed by force, by an official attitude of confidence backed by arbitration.

The second aspect of the pact negotiations is that they have created a basis for international relations in Europe unknown before the war. The new treaties provide that all disputes between the main continental powers in future shall be settled by arbitration and not by war, and the agreement to do so is guaranteed, so far as the West is concerned by Great Britain and Italy, and so far as the East is concerned by France. The new treaties really convert into a precise and definite system the more general aspirations embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations. That is a tremendous achievement and if the hopes of the authors are realized it means the opening of an entirely new era in the history of Europe.

This second aspect of the Locarno treaties, of course, is experimental. It is by no means certain that all the details of the new procedure for arbitration, conciliation, and reference to the League, are practical. Doubtless some of the proposals will require revision in the light of experience. Many difficulties and objections will probably come to light in the next few months. None the less it is an enormously important event in the history, not only of Europe but of the world, that the leading nations of Europe should have solemnly bound themselves to adopt the expedient of arbitration as the method of settling their disputes in place of the barbarous arbitrament of war. It is much the biggest step forward taken since the armistice.

The ratification of the new treaties is dependent not only upon the approval of the several parliaments concerned, but on the fulfillment of certain unwritten undertakings before the end of this year. The bridgehead of Cologne is to be evacuated and the limitation of Germany's armaments is to be completed within the next few weeks. The occupation of the remainder of the Rhineland is to be gradually reduced to a skeleton occupation. Certain steps have to be taken about the Saar Valley. And, finally, Germany is to be admitted as a member of the League of Nations with a permanent seat on the Council of the League. All these actions are really part of the general settlement agreed to at Locarno, though they do not figure in the treaties.

By far the most important of these is the entry of Germany into the League. The importance of the League of Nations as an agency for world peace has proved much less than its framers hoped. But its importance in Europe has proved much greater. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the Geneva Secretariat is already the nucleus of that federation of Europe which is the only final solution of its problems. Now that Germany is to have a seat on the Council, where it will be on the inside of all discussions, the value of the League as the central organ of European government will be enormously enhanced. If Germany becomes a member of the League and all the Locarno treaties are ratified by next December, there is little doubt that there will follow that final test of appeasement in Europe, the gradual reduction of armaments toward the limits which are needed for police and frontier defense purposes alone.

Co-operation between the British Empire Settlement Board and the Dominion Land Settlement Board is one commendable first step in the colonization of Canada with more British settlers. The policy of placing British families on prepared farms in Canada is being developed cautiously. So far, the Canadian department has been satisfied to proceed slowly, with only a few hundred families in one year. Available vacant farms have been brought into use, mainly farms

British Colonization in Canada

which were prepared for soldier settlers after the war. Among the thousands of Canadian soldiers who were assisted financially by the Dominion, a comparatively small number gave up farming after trying it for a year or so. The surrendered farms have since been occupied by settlers from Great Britain, who have been aided by the British Empire Settlement Board in migrating to Canada, and by the Land Settlement Board on the Canadian side in finding the means to begin farming.

Everything points to steady development of colonization in Canada along lines that have been demonstrated to be sound, under the present land settlement policy. Conditions seem to be favorable to an expansion of the plan, of placing British families on prepared farms. There is a big surplus of population in Great Britain looking for opportunities abroad, but without much farming experience, or without financial resources. There is a big surplus of vacant land in Canada where, with the necessary capital, and such expert agricultural guidance as the Dominion is prepared to furnish, capable workers could make homes for themselves. The movement of unemployed British workers to the unemployed Canadian lands would be mutually beneficial: both countries would gain.

A bigger investment in colonization is probable. Experience is teaching Canada that something more than immigration publicity is needed, permanently to settle the land with desirable citizens. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, millions of migrants were attracted to Canada by the prospect of free land. Many succeeded in establishing themselves, but too many moved out of the country again: they found conditions quite different from what they had been led to expect.

Canadian statesmen are inclined to recognize that many of the people who moved away, after staying in Canada for a few years, were no less capable than the people who stayed permanently. Many have done well in other countries, particularly in the United States. Hence, greater attention is being given to colonization. It should profit Canada to spare no reasonable effort to fill in the vacant expanses with British homemakers and people of undivided allegiance who have most in common with British and Canadian ideals of citizenship.

Everyone recalls the incident when four-and-twenty blackbirds are said to have been baked in a pie, and remembers that the comment of the "poet" who described the event was to the effect that it was "a dainty dish to set before a king."

But now this time-honored adventure is to be eclipsed in real life, by the efforts of the Girl Scouts in Washington, D. C., to prepare a Vermont dinner, including pumpkin pie, for the President. No Chesapeake terrapin, one is assured, is to grace the board on the occasion in question, but instead just plain, home-cooked New England victuals.

In the decision to offer such a repast to their Nation's Chief Executive and his wife, these young hostesses are displaying just that spirit of American common sense which the people of the United States like to pride themselves upon possessing, while in their acceptance of the unpretentious invitation, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are manifesting just those qualities of every-day friendliness which is so outstanding a feature of the Nation. What these girls will offer to their guests might not constitute "a dainty dish to set before a king," but it will represent a more than dainty dish to set before the resident of the United States.

In this connection it is especially fitting that Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Girl Scouts, has in a few words stated her sense of the forthcoming party. "It is anticipated," she has said, "that these most distinguished guests will especially appreciate the attempt, characteristic of all Girl Scout undertakings, to achieve beauty and joy by true simplicity, and without any effort to stretch the entertaining capacities of the 'Little House' to the standards of a mansion." It is a wonderful faculty to be willing to live within one's means and station. And these young future mothers of the Nation are setting a worth-while example to the world, and teaching themselves a valuable lesson in thus entertaining the President.

Known to many visitors as the famous Torrey pines, the dwarfish trees located on the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean about twenty miles north of San Diego, which have just been dedicated as California's birthday trees, were nevertheless as far as is known never seen by Dr. John Torrey, the well-known American botanist and chemist of some seventy or eighty years ago. They were actually discovered as a botanical curiosity by Dr. C. C. Parry in 1850, the year California was admitted to the Union. He was at that time serving on the Mexican Boundary Commission, and named them in honor of Dr. Torrey, because the latter had been his teacher. More than forty years ago Dr. Parry urged that this grove be "dedicated forever to the cause of scientific instruction and recreation, where wiser generations than ours may sit beneath its ample shade and thank us for sparing these trees." And it would seem that his plea has now been answered.

Col. Vernon Willey, president of the British Federation of Industries, deserves commendation for his effort to combat the fallacy, which he has said he found strongly rooted in the United States, that Great Britain is "down and out."

"This belief," he declared on returning to England from America, "is doing our interests much harm." And he added that the average American seems to believe that the old British spirit of initiative and the British capacity to battle against difficulties have been lost. Well, what if he does, provided it is not a fact. It was an eighteenth century playwright who made one of his characters say that the people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined!

Editorial Notes

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The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It is always pleasant to come back to one's own country after being away in other lands. The same I come back to England I am impressed by the own thing, the dominant atmosphere of class and caste. It is growing less all the time. But class barriers and divisions are still tremendously strong, and they have much more effect in making difficulties for Great Britain, both at home and abroad, than her people realize.

The transition to social equality which occurred in the United States, partly at the American Revolution and partly in the time of Andrew Jackson, and which occurred in France, partly in 1789 and partly in 1848, has never taken place to anything like the same extent in England.

An ingenious person once said of the famous battle cry of the French Revolution, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," that each of the three words had taken root in a different country. France, he said, had equality, but neither liberty nor fraternity. America had fraternity, but not freedom or equality. Britain had liberty, but neither equality nor fraternity. Whatever truth there may be in the rest of the saying, it is certainly true that England has not yet got social equality. Class divisions still stalk brazen and unashamed through the land.

Class distinctions have their origin in superiority of some kind. In England they date back to the feudal leaders and the Normans. But their hereditary persistence is due to the laws of the land and to their association with the inheritance of exceptional wealth.

The good in class distinctions is that they tend to keep alive in general esteem certain valuable qualities and traditions. Thus the ruling classes in England have certainly manifested personal honesty, financial integrity, a high sense of public spirit, and great powers of leadership in politics and self-sacrifice in war.

The evil of class distinctions is that they tend to make the ruling classes regard the maintenance of their hereditary powers and privileges as an end-in-itself, and to depress the rest of the community, and destroy initiative and creative energy among them.

The trouble that has been caused to Great Britain by class distinction can be seen in two respects. First, in the sphere of internal affairs. If the charge lies against the United States that it is not willing to shoulder the international responsibilities which rest upon it by reason of its position and power in the world, the charge that lies against Great Britain is exactly the opposite. It is that, having undertaken some international duty or the government of some outside area of the earth's surface, it can never bring itself to relinquish its control or to encourage the local people to take over the full responsibility for the management of their own affairs.

That is simply the transference to the international sphere of the "divine" right of class rule at home. It has lain at the root of some of England's greatest failures. It led directly to the quarrel with the American colonies and the Revolution of 1776. It was the cause of every reasonable measure of Irish Home Rule until the attempt to govern Ireland from London ended in the Irish rebellion and terms with Sinn Féin. It has been the same in India and Egypt.

Nobody questions the splendid work done by the British in establishing good government and sound justice in the backward countries. But their failure to recognize that the kernel of their responsibility was to train the people to govern themselves was one of the causes which led to the extravagant demands for immediate self-determination there in the unsettled times after the war.

Fortunately that era is passing away. George Washington brought home the lesson, so far as the white portions of the Empire were concerned, and by gradual and sensible steps during the nineteenth century all the colonies became fully self-governing dominions.

The World War had the same effect elsewhere. Since 1917 it has been the official policy of Great Britain to

equip India, Egypt and other lands for self-government as quickly as may be.

But it is in the domestic sphere that class distinctions have had their most serious effects. The real disgrace of modern England, a country which for a century before 1914 had enjoyed great prosperity and had accumulated great wealth, has been the continued poverty of so large a proportion of the people and the slumland in which they lived.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman declared, when Prime Minister some twenty years ago, that nearly a million people were living at or below the subsistence level. And the war revealed the inevitable consequence that the percentage of recruits rejected for unfitness in the British army was the largest in the world.

It is sometimes said that these conditions are the result of the enormous consumption of alcoholic drink in Great Britain. That is partly true. But the addiction to alcohol is far more an effect than a cause. Drink has been taken as a refuge from the intolerable squalor and misery of life in the slums, and the first step toward the elimination of the drink evil in Great Britain is to get rid of low wages and bad housing conditions.

But class has certainly much to do with the perpetuation of the degradation of the so-called "lower classes." People in the "upper classes" insensibly and almost unconsciously become separated from their poorer neighbors, become inhuman, not in their personal but in their political and economic outlook; become concerned to protect their own privileges by trying to make the rest of the country do their duty in that direction in which the Almighty has been pleased to place them.

No more terrible indictment of the system was ever made than by the great Conservative statesman, Disraeli, in his famous novel, "Sybil." If the "proletariat" had the vote all during the nineteenth century, the condition of the people would have been much better today than it is.

Fortunately they now have the vote, and social reform has taken a new lease of life. But class feeling is still strong. The "upper classes" talk about the class distinctions of the poor. The "lower classes" talk about the class consciousness of the rich. The one section is content to "muddle through," because hereditary right rather than demonstrated ability must be kept as the title to control.

The other section is diverted by the class struggle from the urgent task of work and reconstruction into Utopian dreams. There is no doubt that much of the bitterness of the present-day struggle between Capital and Labor is not economic at all, but a vague striving for that personal and class equality which are the commonplaces of social existence in France and the United States.

"Class," of course, in its essence, is utterly unchristian. It is the denial of the essential equality and brotherhood of man. It is a subtle social disease, however, reinforced by ecclesiastical organization and by that oldest of fallacies that the virtues which a class embodies are in some way personal and hereditary. Instead of being within the reach of all, through fellowship and education.

It is by no means the only cause of the economic troubles which beset Great Britain today. But I believe that class feeling is a much bigger ingredient in impeding her economic recovery than is generally recognized. Just as color or race prejudice is an enormous factor in causing international discord.

But it is going, steadily going. And when it has gone, much of that paralyzing exclusiveness which dogs the footsteps of Britain, of that dislike of reform and progress, lest it should weaken the social structure, of that instinct to keep the "lower classes" in their place, with the low wages that belong to that station, will have gone too.

And when that has happened, England will be a much happier, a much more equal, and a much more prosperous place, and the difficulties which seem to loom heavily before it today will have vanished away.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Recently there has been a renewal of political violence in various parts of Italy, notably at Florence, where the Fascists made many so-called punitive raids on Masonic lodges and on the houses of prominent Freemasons. In spite of the fact that calls to order and discipline have been repeatedly sounded, and that the Fascist ministers, on more than one occasion, have spoken against political violence and have showed that the Government deplored such acts, public opinion has not been calmed by these declarations, as brutal aggressions have not ceased.

Responsible Fascist leaders have too often used in their speeches strong language against the adversaries of the Fascist régime, describing them as traitors to the mother country. If Fascism's best orators had as often remembered that, as the weaklings get excited and carried away in the course of their speeches, a certain number of their listeners are also excited and are apt to translate the hyperbole of rhetoric all too literally into the violence of action, it would have avoided some of the unpleasant, but none the less well-founded, accusations in the foreign press, which Fascismo so bitterly resents.

All violence, irrespective of the Fascist distinction between "intelligent and stupid" and "destructive and creative," is equally to be condemned. The amnesty granted on the occasion of King Victor's jubilee constituted an excellent step toward a general pacification, but a good beginning can hardly be said to have been made.

If the Fascists really wish the consolidation of the present régime, it is necessary that the Government require from all respect for the law, not excluding those among its own supporters who by their own criminal activities compromise both the Government and their party. The Government will be wanting in its duty if it does not punish all the offenders of the law, whatever their political opinions may be. The Government cannot in its defense say that it is impossible to prevent and punish political violence, for it has sufficient force to face the situation, and does not need to have recourse to the easy pretext that it cannot find the guilty parties. The acts of violence complained of are of the kind which, in the presence of many witnesses and without any precautions being taken.

An attempt to excuse Fascist violence against Masonic lodges is made by saying that these clubs are nests of political parties. Even if this were true, the Government ought still to prevent and punish such invasions, because in civilized countries the Opposition also has a right of protection from the authorities. The time may, indeed, be said to have come when nothing can harm Fascism so much as its own mistakes, and many people in Italy are anxiously looking for an indication that this has been realized by the responsible men of the party to a sufficient degree to result in the immediate end of the greatest mistake of which the régime is guilty.

The Italian Government has definitely approved the plan, submitted by the local superintendent of museums and art treasures, for preserving Virgil's tomb in Naples. The tomb itself is not to be touched, and no alterations are to be made in its interior, except for the removal of the artificial marble. The foundations and the wall sustaining the structure will be strengthened and the old grotto, 775 yards in length, will be brought on a level with the tomb and will thus regain the same appearance it had after King Alfonso I enlarged its opening, toward the middle of the fifteenth century. Further, the small house which stands above the grotto will be demolished, and beautiful trees will be planted in its place.

This elaborate scheme will notably improve the aspect of the shrine. The one great difficulty which has still to be overcome is the question of funds, and the much-needed work of preservation of the tomb cannot begin until after the necessary grant is made by the Government.

One of the characteristic products of Italian engineering is the high-class automobile. Turin is the center of this prosperous industry, of which it is estimated that 70 per cent of the output is exported. Exports are constantly growing, and the trade is now specializing in four-cylinder low-horsepowered cars which compete with American vehicles on European markets. In the first six months of this year Italy exported 15,205 cars

and imported only 2077. It should be pointed out that while Italy imports cheap standardized cars, she exports the high-class products of the Fiat and other firms of world-wide reputation.

Soviet Russia is one of the principal importing countries of Italian-made automobiles. In the first half of 1925 exports of automobiles to that country were almost double those for the whole of 1924, and the fine show of the Fiat fleet of motors, which the Soviet Union has received, is the international motor raid through Russia, across the steppes and climbing the mountains of the Caucasus, will doubtless help to increase the popularity of Italian automobiles in that vast potential market. It is also noteworthy that exports to Great Britain for the half year ended in October of 1924, when the value of their turn nearly doubled those for 1923. The indications, indeed, are that the Italian automobile industry, which has attained its full majority so far as technical skill and scientific knowledge are concerned, is only at the initial stage of its commercial development.

The well-known Maltese sculptor, Antonio Sciortino, who is director of the Department of Arts in Rome, has been entrusted by the Government of his native island to make models for a commemorative monument to be erected in one of the principal piazzas of Valletta, the capital of the small island. Signor Sciortino has now completed the sketch models of the monument, composed of three life-size figures—a Warrior, having a shield with the coat of arms of Malta and the cross of the Knights of Malta, Victory, and Civilization. The monument will probably be unveiled on Sept. 8, 1926, on the occasion of the celebration of the national festival of Malta, commemorating the great victory over the Turks.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Diversification Puts South on Business Basis"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor a first page article, under the caption, "Diversification Puts South on Business Basis," represented, in my opinion, one of the best, as well as one of the most accurate, testimonies of the real south today. I was, however, very sorry to read on page 2 of the second section in the same issue, the following: "But who is doing this work—men who have gone down and discovered the south's natural advantages."

Who went "down"? What did they discover when they went down? What caused the southerner to adopt the raising of cotton exclusively? When did those wonderful men go "down"? We have come in the south today who went "down" at the end of the war, and the only reason they did not go back north was scrupulous mercy—not that their unscrupulous acts did not warrant it.

The original cause for the one crop (cotton) in the south was that the farmer could not get credit from the banks unless he agreed to confine his sole crop to raising cotton. Indeed, it was not until 1920 that the banks played a hand to reverse what they had established in the sixties.

St. Louis, Mo.

"Respecting the Rights of Minorities"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with much appreciation your recent editorial, "Respecting the Rights of Minorities." May I expand somewhat the brief statement with which the editorial concludes: "Of the conduct of the (Rumanian) Administration in Transylvania the Hungarian Unitarians are complaining bitterly."

Allow me to make the comment that not the Unitarians alone are complaining. Our friends the Roman Catholics, the Lutherans, the Jews and the Baptists are complaining equally. All the minorities in Rumania are watching the steady confiscation of their educational property and the closing of their schools. Abundant evidence of this is easily available.

LOUIS C. CORNISH,
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of 1924 to Rumania,
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